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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the attached periodic report covering the period from 1 December to 31 March 1990, which was submitted to him, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 of Assembly resolution 44/48 A of 8 December 1989, by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.

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* A/45/50.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

22 May 1990

Sir,

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories has the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 of General Assembly resolution 44/48 A, a periodic report updating information contained in the periodic report it adopted and presented to you on 10 January 1990 (A/45/84). The present periodic report has been prepared in order to bring to your attention, and the attention of the General Assembly, updated information on the human rights situation in the occupied territories.

The present periodic report covers the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 March 1990. It is based on oral information received by the Special Committee through testimonies of persons having first-hand experience of the human rights situation in the occupied territories, as well as on written information gathered from various sources from which the Special Committee has selected relevant excerpts and summaries that are reflected in the report.

Accept, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Daya PERERA
Chairman of the Special Committee to
Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting
the Human Rights of the Palestinian People
and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 44/48 A of 8 December 1989 the General Assembly

> "20. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure the safeguarding of the welfare and human rights of the peoples of those occupied territories and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;
>
> "21. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory;
>
> ...
>
> "25. Decides to change the name of the Special Committee to: 'the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories';".

2. Section II of the present report describes the situation in the Arab territories occupied by Israel as it affects the human rights of the civilian population. The information contained in the report has been divided into oral evidence and written information received by the Special Committee during the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 March 1990. The full record of testimonies of persons who had been expelled from the occupied territories is available (A/AC.145/RT.525 and 526). The Special Committee has also followed the situation in the occupied territories on a day-to-day basis through reports appearing in the Israeli and Palestinian press; it has also examined a number of communications and reports from Governments, organizations and individuals that reached it during the period covered by the present report.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. General situation

1. General developments and policy statements

3. On 6 December 1989, it was reported that since the beginning of the uprising 616 Palestinians had been killed by troops, Israeli civilians or other Palestinians collaborating with Israel; 308 had been killed in the first year of the uprising and 308 in the second year. During the same period 19 Israelis - 10 soldiers and 9 civilians had been killed by Palestinians from the territories. According to data compiled by Betzelem, the Israeli Information Centre on Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, 131 of the Palestinians killed since the beginning of the

uprising were children under 16 years of age. According to the Associated Press agency, during that period 153 Palestinians were killed by other Palestinians for suspected collaboration with Israel. No reliable data were reported on the number of injured persons, since in many cases injured people were not hospitalized. But according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) the number of Palestinians injured during that period reached 37,439. (Ha'aretz, 6 December 1989)

4. On 20 December, it was reported that, according to IDF sources, UNRWA personnel in the Gaza Strip had, over the past six months, started to monitor the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) activity in the region. For that purpose the Agency had recruited additional staff, and the number of foreign employees had grown from 8, before the uprising, to 24 at present. According to IDF sources that activity was "seriously overstepping" the mandate of UNRWA, which was the provision of services with regard to food, welfare, education and health, only inside refugee camps. The same sources said that UNRWA was trying to expand its fields of activity to new areas and places, in which they had not operated prior to the uprising. This increased activity by UNRWA has recently led to a conflict with the civil administration in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 20 December 1989)

5. On 21 December, the Judge Advocate-General Amnon Strashnow approved stricter procedures for dealing with Palestinian minors. Among other things, it was decided that houses or rooms belonging to parents of stone-throwing minors caught more than once could be sealed. The Judge Advocate-General also decided that if a parent refused to pay a fine imposed on him due to his child's stone-throwing, the security forces would be able to put the parent on trial. In the same context, it was reported that on 20 December 1989 the Southern Region Commander instructed that property of Gaza residents whose children were caught throwing stones and who refused to pay fines imposed on them could be confiscated. (Ha'aretz, 22 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

6. On 27 December, the Knesset extended for two years the emergency regulations that determine the legal system in the territories. According to these regulations, an Israeli citizen accused of committing a crime in the territories is judged by a civilian Israeli court under Israeli law. An Israeli citizen living in the territories pays taxes to the Israeli Government and not to the civil administration. The regulations are also the legal foundation for the searches, arrests and interrogation of Arabs in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1989)

7. On 31 December, it was reported that special telescopic sights had been distributed to IDF troops in the Gaza Strip who were allowed to fire plastic bullets. The new sights were designed to heighten the precision of the shooting, and the objective was to hit rioters' legs. According to military sources, since troops began using plastic bullets the number of people killed in the Gaza Strip had dropped significantly. In another development, the Judge Advocate-General said at a meeting over the weekend that the number of administrative detainees was 1,300 at present. Since the beginning of the uprising some 10,000 were held in administrative detention; 20,000 charge sheets were lodged and 57 expulsion orders were issued against inciters. (Ha'aretz, 31 December 1989)

8. On 3 January 1990, the IDF officially reacted to the Amnesty International report on human rights violations in the territories. The report had charged that the Israeli authorities were effectively condoning, and even encouraging extrajudicial executions as a means of controlling unrest and that in an alarmingly high number of incidents, people had been shot by troops when they had not been involved in any life-threatening or violent activities. Responding to the charges, military sources said that when confronted with widespread and persistent violence and terrorism in the territories, the security forces had been compelled to restore order, which sometimes led to casualties. Strict orders had been issued regarding the use of gunfire and soldiers could shoot to kill only when their lives were in real danger. As regards investigation of fatal incidents and punishment of soldiers guilty of abuse, the military sources said 90 soldiers, ranging in rank from private to Lt. colonel, had been put on trial for abuses; at least 25 had been charged in cases involving death, and only 10 were acquitted. As regards the killing of Palestinians by other Palestinians for alleged collaboration with Israel, the sources said some 150 Palestinians had been killed in such circumstances since the beginning of the uprising. Drastic measures were being taken against the perpetrators, including stiffer rules for opening fire at masked persons, who, in most of the cases, were the ones responsible for attacking other Palestinians. In a related development, it was reported that the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) had complained to the Central Region Commander that the Commander of the Jenin area had instructed a reserve unit under his command, which was about to be stationed in the Jenin area, to carry out an "accelerated procedure for arresting suspects". This was carried out by three soldiers simultaneously; one had to call out "stop", the second had to fire shots in the air, and the third had to shoot in order to hit the suspect in the legs. The complaint was based on eyewitness testimonies from reserve soldiers. To illustrate their allegations ACRI cited an incident on 7 September 1989 in which a 14-year-old boy, Abd al-Latif Kassem Muhammad Abu-Ara, from the village of Akraba, was shot and killed by a regiment commander, after he threw a stone at his jeep. (Ha'aretz, 3-4 January 1990; Jerusalem Post, 4 January 1990)

9. On 19 January, it was reported that, according to a working paper released by Betzelem, the Israeli Information Centre on Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, 136 Palestinian children had been killed in the territories and some 2,000 had been injured since the beginning of the uprising; 22.4 per cent of Palestinians killed in the uprising were under the age of 16. The Betzelem paper charged that the IDF was violating its own regulations against shooting at children. Military sources reacted by saying that every soldier was in possession of guidelines which were designed to minimize fatalities and which stipulated "absolute caution" regarding firing at children. The Betzelem paper cited several incidents in which Palestinian infants were shot and killed or wounded, despite rules for opening fire which prohibited shooting at children. An IDF spokesman said that the cases mentioned were still under investigation by the Investigating Military Police. (Jerusalem Post, 19 January 1990)

10. On 2 and 4 February, Betzelem released updated statistics regarding casualties since the beginning of the uprising. According to these data 618 Palestinians were killed by security forces in the period December 1987-January 1990; 585 of them were shot (live bullets, plastic and rubber bullets); 33 were killed as a result of

beating, burns, etc. Among those killed, 138 were minors, including 40 children up to the age of 12 and 98 aged 13 to 16. At least 73 additional Palestinians, including 30 infants, died shortly after being exposed to tear-gas. Twenty-eight Palestinians were killed by Israeli civilians and another seven were killed by collaborators. During the same period 10 IDF soldiers and Israeli civilians, including three infants, were killed by Palestinians in the territories. Inside Israel, 23 Israeli civilians and four soldiers were killed by Palestinians from the territories, and at least five Palestinians were killed by Israeli civilians. According to the Associated Press agency 175 Palestinians had been killed for alleged collaboration. (Ha'aretz, 4 February 1990; Jerusalem Post, 2 February 1990)

11. On 9 February, it was reported that the IDF was testing in the Ramallah area a jeep-mounted stone-thrower capable of shooting 600 egg-sized stones an hour to a distance of 75 metres. Only one person was needed to operate the new device, which was to replace a half-track mounted stone-thrower that was used earlier and that proved to be too wide and heavy. (Jerusalem Post, 9 February 1990)

12. On 11 February, it was reported that the IDF had sharply raised the amount of bail that parents were required to post in order to free children up to the age of 14 who were arrested for stone-throwing. The new amount was NIS 5,000 ($2,500), compared with NIS 1,500 ($750) previously. The measure was seen as a move to battle stone-throwing in the territories. (Jerusalem Post, 11 February 1990)

13. On 18 February, security sources reported a sharp increase in murders of alleged collaborators in the Gaza Strip. Since the beginning of 1990, 13 alleged collaborators had been killed, compared with 12 in the entire year 1988, and 88 in 1989. According to the sources, masked men were murdering not only alleged collaborators but innocent people or persons involved in common crime. Some of the murders were "settling of accounts", declared as "killings in the name of the uprising". Most of the cases of killing of alleged collaborators occurred in Khan Yunis and the adjacent refugee camp, where the Hamas movement was very strong. (Ha'aretz, 19 February 1990)

14. On 20 February, the Palestinian human rights group Al-Haqq published its annual report on the human rights situation in the territories. According to the report, in the second year of the uprising "there was an increase in torture in detention, including the use of electric shock, and significant increase in collective punishments such as house demolitions and broad economic sanctions". The report further charged that there was "lawlessness at every level; soldiers on the street daily disregard instructions and regulations (...) the military continues to legislate laws that are in violation of the most basic international legal standards and norms of justice; the High Court of Justice continues to sanction fundamentally illegal legislation and practice". The report further alleged that in 18 cases, Palestinians were "summarily executed" by the security forces. Official investigations of abuses were inadequate, the report said, and many files were closed on grounds of "lack of evidence". Some 500-600 soldiers had been put on disciplinary trial since the beginning of the uprising; the heaviest sentence has been given to a soldier who stole money during a search. Soldiers convicted of causing death by negligence had been sentenced to prison terms ranging from three months to two years. The IDF reacted by dismissing the allegations as unfounded. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 February 1990)

15. On 7 March, it was reported that the Defence Ministry was easing restrictions on the transfer of aid funds to the West Bank, making it possible for municipalities to withdraw money from bank accounts in Jordan and bring it into the West Bank, with minimal supervision. Security sources said the relaxing of monetary restrictions was intended to alleviate the financial crisis threatening West Bank municipalities. It was feared that a financial collapse, resulting in a halt of municipal services, could seriously aggravate the uprising and serve extremist elements. The security sources added that the prohibition of PLO funds remained in force. (Jerusalem Post, 7 March 1990)

2. Incidents linked with the uprising of the Palestinian population against the occupation

16. The following tables provide details concerning Palestinians killed between 1 December 1989 and 31 March 1990 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their death as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

AF Al-Fajr

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

(a) List of Palestinians killed by troops or Israeli civilians

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
1 Dec. 1989	Imad Nasser (26) Hanin Tayem (19) Omar Arafat (28) Masu'd Labada Batiri (15)	Nablus	The first three were killed by a group of soldiers in civilian clothes who entered the casbah of Nablus and opened fire. The fourth youth was a passer by. (H, JP, 3 Dec. 1989)
2 Dec. 1989	Hamed Hamdan Jaber (26)	Taysir, near Nablus	Died in hospital of wounds sustained three weeks earlier during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 3 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)

/...

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
3 Dec. 1989	Sabah Ahmad Ba'alusha (10)	Shati' (Beach) camp, Gaza	Killed by troops who fired at random into alleys after residents attacked security forces. (H, JP, 4 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)
4 Dec. 1989	Husam Abu Zanat (17)	Nablus	Died in hospital of wounds sustained 10 days earlier during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 5 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)
5 Dec. 1989	Naser Abd el-Aziz al-Kujk (17)	Gaza	Killed by troops during a clash. According to Arab sources he was shot in the chest as he was walking in the street after prayer. (H, JP, 6 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)
9 Dec. 1989	Sara al Manasra (22) Kamal Hmeidat (26)	Bani Naim, near Hebron	Killed during a riot in the village. (H, JP, 10 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)
9 Dec. 1989	Atef Mahmud Kulab (25)	Khan Yunis	Died in hospital of wounds sustained two days earlier when he was shot after trying to attack a civil administration officer. (H, JP, 10 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)
10 Dec. 1989	Barakat al-Fakhouri (16)	Hebron	Shot, apparently by a settler whose car was stoned. The case was under investigation. (H, JP, 11 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)
10 Dec. 1989	Naim Said Naufal (18)	Gaza	Killed by guards riding with an Israeli fuel-truck after the vehicle was stoned. (H, JP, 11 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
20 Dec. 1989	Khaled Abd el Sheikh Ali (27)	Gaza	Died in the interrogation ward in the Gaza gaol. (H, 21 Dec. 1989; AF, 25 Dec. 1989)
21 Dec. 1989	Ayesh Hatatbeh (17) Zahi Hanoni, (21)	Beit Furik, near Nablus	Both were killed during a raid on the village, when troops were attacked with rocks. (H, JP, 22 Dec. 1989; AF, 25 Dec. 1989)
22 Dec. 1989	Jamal al-Ramahi (20)	El Bireh	Killed by troops during a clash. (H, JP, 24 Dec. 1989; AF, 25 Dec. 1989)
22 Dec. 1989	Shifu Taysir Alawneh (15) Iyad Alawneh (15)	Jaba, near Jenin	Killed by troops during an operation to arrest wanted men. (H, JP, 24 Dec. 1989; AF, 25 Dec. 1989)
22 Dec. 1989	Muhammad Jamil Haj Kamel (12)	Bethlehem	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 7 Aug. 1989 during a clash with troops, or with settlers. (H, JP, 24 Dec. 1989; AF, 25 Dec. 1989)
23 Dec. 1989	Muhammad Zakaria al Horani (22) Imad al-Atrash (17)	Rafah	Killed by troops during clashes with masked youths. (H, JP, 24 Dec. 1989; AF, 1 Jan. 1990)
26 Dec. 1989	Faraj Shehadeh Abu Fakhida (30)	Ramallah	Killed by troops during a clash in Janiya. (H, JP, 27 Dec. 1989; AF, 1 Jan. 1990)
1 Jan. 1990	Bader al-Khatib (17)	A-Ram, north of Jerusalem	Killed by troops who opened fired at masked youths parading on "Fatah Day". (H, JP, 2 Jan. 1990; AF, 8 Jan. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
4 Jan. 1990	Muhammad Shehadeh Abu-Sha'ar (26)	Rafah	Died in hospital of wounds sustained a week earlier when troops shot him in the head when he was about to throw a rock at them. (H, 5 Jan. 1990; AF, 8 Jan. 1990)
7 Jan. 1990	Fahdi Khalil Zabakli (18)	Bethlehem	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous month when border policemen shot him in the head while chasing masked youths. It was reported that a film of the incident showed that the youth was shot as he was fleeing without warning shots being fired. This was in contradiction with the army's account of the incident. (H, JP, 8-9 Jan. 1990; AF, 15 Jan. 1990)
7 Jan. 1990	Kamal Muhammad Abu-Khalil (18)	A'til village near Tulkarm	Killed by troops during a raid on the village. (H, JP, 8 Jan. 1990; AF, 15 Jan. 1990)
8 Jan. 1990	Abdel Kader Barghouti (11) and Ali Atta Nimer (22)	Beit Rima, near Ramallah	Killed by troops during a clash. (JP, 9 Jan. 1990; AF, 15 Jan. 1990)
14 Jan. 1990	Nasser Abdallah Rihawi (21)	Rafah	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 23 December 1989 during a clash with troops who opened fire at masked youths. (H, 15 Jan. 1990)
17 Jan. 1990	Yusuf Hatem al-Shushia (25)	Hussan, near Bethlehem	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous day during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 18 Jan. 1990; AF, 22 Jan. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
23 Jan. 1990	Mussa Sa'ad (24)	Nablus	Was killed by troops after he tried to evade arrest. (H, JP, 24 Jan. 1990; AF, 29 Jan. 1990)
27 Jan. 1990	Abdullah Halabiyeh (16) and Muhammad Halabiyeh (45)	Abu Dis	Killed by border-police during a riot and clashes with masked youths. (H, JP, 28 Jan. 1990; AF, 5 Feb. 1990)
6 Feb. 1990	Mustafa Kulab (49)	Nablus	Shot and killed when the driver and security guard of an Israeli fuel truck opened fire after their vehicle was stoned. (H, JP, 7 Feb. 1990)
7 Feb. 1990	Ayman Khalil Zakut (17)	Shabura, Rafah	Killed by troops during a clash. (H, JP, 8 Feb. 1990)
8 Feb. 1990	Salman Madani (20)	Bani Suheila, Gaza	Died in hospital of wounds sustained earlier during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 9 Feb. 1990)
9 Feb. 1990	Abdel Kader Ikmeil (19)	Kabatiya	Killed by troops after he allegedly tried to stab a soldier. (H, JP, 11 Feb. 1990)
11 Feb. 1990	Adnan Ikmeil (48)	Kabatiya	Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 9 Feb. 1990 during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 12 Feb. 1990)
12 Feb. 1990	Issam Jihad A-Zaim (14)	Sajai'ya, Gaza	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous day when he was shot by troops during clashes. (H, JP, 13 Feb. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
15 Feb. 1990	Kawsar Abd el-Rahim A-Mareish	Hebron	A woman. Her body was discovered near Beit Kahil village. According to Palestinian sources she was killed when hit by a military jeep. The police were investigating the circumstances. (H, 16 Feb. 1990)
18 Feb. 1990	Sawsan Shahashir (17)	Nablus	Killed by troops who opened fire at stone-throwers. (H, JP, 19 Feb. 1990)
20 Feb. 1990	Imad Balbisi (15)	Rafah	Died in hospital of wounds sustained earlier during clashes with troops. (H, JP, 22 Feb. 1990)
24 Feb. 1990	Maha Abded Rahman Shahafe (6)	Gaza	A girl. Died in hospital after being hit by an IDF vehicle. The driver would be charged with careless driving. (H, 25 Feb. 1990)
25 Feb. 1990	Iyad Jawal al Hamas (20)	Rafah	Killed by troops during clashes. (H, JP, 26 Feb. 1990)
9 March 1990	Mahmud Abu Khalifa (20)	Shu'fat camp, north of Jerusalem	Killed by troops during violent clashes. Was a member of "popular committees". (H, JP, 11 March 1990)
10 March 1990	Sufian Abu Mayaleh (33)	Shu'fat camp	Killed by a policeman after he allegedly attempted to attack police with a metal bar. (H, JP, 11 March 1990)
10 March 1990	Ibtissam Zakarna (10)	Kabatiya	A girl. Died in hospital of wounds sustained two days earlier during clashes with troops. She had been shot in the head by a rubber bullet. (H, JP, 11 March 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
10 March 1990	Issam a-Surji (35)	Tulkarm camp	Died in hospital after inhaling tear-gas. It was alleged that soldiers on a look-out post near his home fired a tear-gas canister into his home. It was later reported that an autopsy performed later indicated that the cause of death was a heart failure. (H, JP, 11 and 14 March 1990)
12 March 1990	Jamal Mohammed Khalifi (17)	Akabat Jabr camp, near Jericho	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous day during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 13 March 1990)
18 March 1990	Salim Yacub Rihan (50)	Am'ari camp	Died in hospital of wounds sustained several days earlier when he was hit in the head by a rubber bullet fired by troops during a clash with stone-throwers. (H, JP, 19 March 1990)
19 March 1990	Osama a-Shawish (18)	Sheikh-Radwan, Gaza	Killed by troops during a clash. (H, JP, 20 March 1990)
19 March 1990	Na'el Sharif Mahmud Zakut (18)	Jabalia camp, Gaza	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous day during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 20 March 1990)
20 March 1990	Shukri Barakat (10)	Danabeh village, near Tulkarm	Shot in the head by a rubber bullet during a clash with troops. (H, JP, 21 March 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
21 March 1990	Zeinab Daoud al-Assar (87)	Nuseirat camp, Gaza	According to Arab sources the woman was beaten by soldiers and was later taken to hospital where she died. Military sources denied the allegation, but an inquiry was under way. It was later reported that the cause of death was heart failure. (H, 22 and 23 March 1990)
22 March 1990	Nasser Kan'ir (28) and Amar Abu Ghdeib (23)	Nablus	Both were shot and killed by troops during a clash in the Nablus casbah. Both were wanted as activists in the uprising. (H, JP, 23 March 1990)
29 March 1990	Muhammad Abd el-Rahman Salameh (17)	Kafr Malik, near Ramallah	Shot by a security man when troops encountered several masked youths who were writing inciting slogans. (H, JP, 1 April 1990)

(b) List of other Palestinians killed as a result of the occupation

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
1 Dec. 1989	Mahmud Salim Abu Rabi'a (33)	Khan Yunis	An inmate in the Ketziot gaol, killed by another inmate, Naif al-Jaraf, 23, from Abasan. (H, JP, 3 Dec. 1989)
2 Dec. 1989	Muhammad Salah Asas (24)	Lakef, near Tulkarm	Killed when an object he picked up exploded in his hands. (H, JP, 3 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
3 Dec. 1989	Ziad Abu Rmeis (12)	Za'atara, near Bethlehem	A shepherd, killed when an object he picked up exploded in his hands. (H, JP, 4 Dec. 1989)
4 Dec. 1989	Mabruka Mansur al-Ara (55)	Deir el-Balah	Killed by masked people. (H, 5 Dec. 1989)
7 Dec. 1989	Tarek al Bana (50)	Nablus	Stabbed to death. (H, 8 Dec. 1989)
10 Dec. 1989	Yussuf Albar al-Manayer (17)	Dahiyat al-Barid, Jerusalem	Died in hospital. One month earlier he was beaten by border police and injured in the leg. (H, 11 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)
12 Dec. 1989	Bara'a Labadi (22-day old baby)	Yamun, near Jenin	The baby died in unclear circumstances during an IDF operation in the village. (H, JP, 13 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)
14 Dec. 1989	Saadi Bakri (30)	Kireh, southwest of Nablus	Killed by members of the Black Panther group. (H, JP, 15, 17 Dec. 1989)
14 Dec. 1989	Nasser Zeidan (22)	Jenin	Died in hospital of wounds sustained earlier when masked men attacked and injured him. (H, 17 Dec. 1989)
15 Dec. 1989	Aed Muhammad Milhem (33)	Anin village	Killed in Yamun village by masked people. (H, 17 Dec. 1989)
15 Dec. 1989	Khalil Radwan Karain (46)	Jebel Mukaber, Jerusalem	Stabbed to death. (JP, 17 Dec. 1989)
17 Dec. 1989	Khaled Ibrahim Brahmeh (70)	Taluza	Stabbed to death in the casbah of Nablus. (H, JP, 18 Dec. 1989)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
17 Dec. 1989	Omar Jarar (25)	Burkin, near Jenin	Killed in an explosion in his home, allegedly as he was preparing a bomb. (H, JP, 18 Dec. 1989; AF, 25 Dec. 1989)
18 Dec. 1989	Suad a-Drus (30)	Askar camp	Beaten to death by masked people. (H, 19 Dec. 1989)
23 Dec. 1989	Rihab Abd al-Rahman Taslak (26)	Nablus	Killed by unidentified assailants. (H, JP, 24 Dec. 1989)
27 Dec. 1989	Jawad Tumeizi (40)	Idna, near Hebron	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous day when he was shot. (H, JP, 28 Dec. 1989)
29 Dec. 1989	Ahmed Abu Shahma (56)	Khan Yunis	Stabbed to death. (JP, 31 Dec. 1989)
29 Dec. 1989	Mahmud Hauris (40)	Bureij camp	Killed by an Arab assailant. The motive was not yet clear. (JP, 31 Dec. 1989)
9 Jan. 1990	Farah Mahmud Hassan Abu-Gharardeh (or Abu Libda) (36)	Shabura, Rafah	Stabbed to death by two masked men. (H, JP, 10 Jan. 1990)
12 Jan. 1990	Seif Sallah Ed-Din Darwish A-Kutzi (50)	Bureij camp	Shot and killed by masked gunmen. (H, JP, 14 Jan. 1990)
13 Jan. 1990	Mahamed Handouka (or Hudra) (55)	Rimal, Gaza	Stabbed to death by a 17-year-old youth who later disappeared. (H, JP, 14 Jan. 1990)
16 Jan. 1990	Mohammed Ali Jamhur (33)	Beit Anan, near Ramallah	Was found dead in an Israeli bakery in Jerusalem where he worked. Israeli police were investigating the case. (AF, 22 Jan. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
17 Jan. 1990	Attia Mahmud Adib Abd el-Hadi (35)	Garara village near Khan Yunis	Beaten to death by masked persons. (H, 18 Jan. 1990)
18 Jan. 1990	Fatmeh Hbayed (30)	Beit Ur a-Tahta near Ramallah	Stabbed to death. (H, 19 Jan. 1990)
19 Jan. 1990	Hamza Hamdi Khalil al-Kafarne (or al-Fara) (65)	Khan Yunis	Shot and killed by masked men. (H, JP, 21 Jan. 1990)
21 Jan. 1990	Adel Faiz Kaduha (21)	Shweika, near Tulkarm	His body was discovered in the village of Aktaaba. Had been abducted on 14 January 1990 by masked men. The killing was condemned by the Unified Leadership of the Uprising. (H, JP, 22 Jan. 1990)
21 Jan. 1990	Farhan Salah (35)	Taluza, near Nablus	Stabbed to death by masked men. (H, JP, 22 Jan. 1990)
22 Jan. 1990	Abdallah Ghaleb Amar (21)	Bituniya	Abducted from his home several days earlier. His body was discovered with marks of violence in the Ramallah industrial zone. (H, JP, 23 Jan. 1990)
25 Jan. 1990	Muhamad Ibrahim Fares Hamarshi	Yabad	Abducted and killed. (H, 26 Jan. 1990)
28 Jan. 1990	Ismail Abu Yussuf (42)	Khan Yunis	Stabbed to death. (H, 29 Jan. 1990)
31 Jan. 1990	Atweh Abdel Aziz al-Masri (35)	Rafah	Stabbed to death. (JP, 1 Feb. 1990)
1 Feb. 1990	Wahid Abdullah Rashid (29)	Jamala, near Ramallah	Died in hospital after being severely beaten. (JP, 2 Feb. 1990)
4 Feb. 1990	Mahmud Abd el-Amin Abu-Ghazal (55)	Maghazi camp, Gaza	Shot dead by unidentified persons. (H, 5 Feb. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
5 Feb. 1990	Jamil al-Bayouk (45) and his wife Intissar (40)	Khan Yunis	Both were stabbed to death by masked Palestinians. The woman was pregnant. (JP, 6 Feb. 1990)
5 Feb. 1990	Rafik Shawahneh (35)	Kafr Thulth, near Tulkarm	Stabbed to death. Had been kidnapped by masked assailants four days earlier. His body was discovered near the village of Saniriya. (H, JP, 6 Feb. 1990)
5 Feb. 1990	Aiman Jubran (15)	El-Bireh	Fell to his death into an elevator pit while fleeing from border police after a clash. (H, JP, 6 Feb. 1990)
8 Feb. 1990	Unidentified (30)	Gaza	Beaten to death. His body was discovered in Gaza. (H, JP, 9 Feb. 1990)
9 Feb. 1990	Muhammad Jalak (38)	Bureij, Gaza	Stabbed to death. (JP, 11 Feb. 1990)
13 Feb. 1990	Abdullah Jiryis (30)	Ramallah	His body was discovered near Ramallah's cemetery. (H, JP, 14 Feb. 1990)
13 Feb. 1990	Ibrahim Abdel Salem Hamoud (22)	Sinjil, north of Ramallah	Killed in the beginning of the month. His body was discovered several days later. (H, JP, 14 Feb. 1990)
15 Feb. 1990	Saadi Lidawi (25)	Shabura, Rafah	Stabbed to death. (JP, 18 Feb. 1990)
16 Feb. 1990	Muhammed Hatatbeh (65)	Beit Furik	Stabbed to death. (H, JP, 18 Feb. 1990)
17 Feb. 1990	Shehenaz Timraz (22)	Gaza	Killed by youths. (H, JP, 18 Feb. 1990)
19 Feb. 1990	Hussein Abu Radwan (35)	Al-Amary camp	Stabbed to death. (H, JP, 20 Feb. 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
24 Feb. 1990	Aed Salim Hadad (24)	East Jerusalem	Killed in Ramallah by three masked men. (H, 25 Feb. 1990)
24 Feb. 1990	Shukri Muhammad al-Akras	Rafah	Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous week when he was attacked by masked men. (H, JP, 25 Feb. 1990)
27 Feb. 1990	Ali Nasasra (45)	Beit Farik	Lynched by villagers. (H, JP, 28 Feb. 1990)
3 March 1990	Saadi Abd el-Rahman (37) (or Abdel Fatah Musallam (32))	Bureij camp, Gaza	Killed by four masked persons. (H, JP, 4 March 1990)
6 March 1990	Fahmi Az'anin (23)	Beit Hanun, Gaza	His body was found hanged, three days after he was kidnapped by masked men. (JP, 7 March 1990)
6 March 1990	Sara a-Ribashi (30)	Hebron	Killed by masked men. (H, JP, 7 March 1990)
8 March 1990	Yussuf al-Awda (65)	Dura	Killed by masked men. (H, 9 March 1990)
9 March 1990	Ibrahim Hassan Mahmud Batinji (40)	Shabura, Rafah	Hacked to death by masked assailants. (H, JP, 11 March 1990)
11 March 1990	Abd al-Muati Juma'a (30)	Maghazi camp, Gaza	Killed by masked men. (H, 12 March 1990)
14 March 1990	Ahmed Abu Omar (24)	Barka village	His body was discovered after he had been abducted five days earlier by masked men. (H, JP, 15 March 1990)
14 March 1990	Fatmeh Abu Najah (35)	Nuseirat camp, Gaza	Stabbed to death. (H, 15 March 1990)
17 March 1990	Mazen al-Bishawi (28)	Nablus	Killed by masked gunmen. (H, JP, 18 March 1990)

Date	Name and age	Place of residence	Remarks and source
21 March 1990	Ahmed Khalil Musabah (40)	Abassan, near Khan Yunis	Killed by masked men. (H, JP, 22 March 1990)
28 March 1990	Yasser Kazmuz (or Yasser Said Mohamed As'ad) (32)	Nur Shams, near Tulkarm	Was the local UNRWA services officer in the camp. Killed by a large group of masked assailants. (H, JP, 29 March 1990)
29 March 1990	Said Kazmuz (70)	Nur Shams	The former's father, died of wounds sustained the previous day. (JP, 30 March 1990)

(c) Other incidents linked with the uprising

Oral evidence

17. Mr. Taysir Nasrallah, a deported student, referred to an incident that he witnessed during the uprising:

> "In the 100 days that I spent during the intifadah, I personally saw a group of Israeli military personnel who were beating a Palestinian child who was on a bicycle. They stopped him, they struck him in a way that cannot be described." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

Written information

18. 1 and 2 December 1989 - During a raid by soldiers in civilian clothes on the casbah of Nablus, four persons including a passer-by were shot and killed, (see table) and three others were injured. Following the operation the IDF launched a massive search and many wanted men were arrested. A curfew was imposed in the town. Following news about the raid, demonstrations and clashes broke out in the Gaza Strip. Troops shot and wounded nearly 50 people. In clashes in the West Bank several people were shot and injured. Partial strikes were reported in several towns. In Rafah, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol. The town was placed under curfew. The curfew in Dheisheh was lifted, after 10 days. According to Palestinian sources, clashes in the Gaza Strip resulted in 109 people injured, including 53 who were shot with bullets and the rest beaten or overcome by tear-gas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 4, 11 December 1989)

19. 3 December 1989 - In widespread clashes in the Gaza Strip 30 people were shot and injured. Clashes were reported in all the schools in the Gaza Strip and in several refugee camps. A commercial strike was fully observed. The clashes and strike were in protest against the killing of Black Panther members. Some of the clashes, in Shati' and Jabalia camps, started after troops shot and injured masked youths. The curfew on Rafah was lifted. In Jabalia refugee camp, clashes occurred following news of soldiers opening fire at youth writing graffiti on walls. At least 11 people between the ages of 14 and 26 were reported shot. In the village of Jayus near Tulkarm, an unidentified object exploded in the hand of a 12-year-old boy, severing one of his fingers. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

20. 4 December 1989 - A general strike was observed in the territories in protest over the events in Nablus. Clashes were reported mainly in the Gaza Strip, where 13 people were shot and injured. Searches and arrests continued in Nablus, which remained under curfew. In Gaza Central Prison, Jamal Abdel Mut'i, aged 23, was reported dead. Israeli sources claimed that Mut'i had committed suicide. He was arrested early in November after he ran over an Israeli soldier. His house in Shati' refugee camp was also demolished. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

21. 5 December 1989 - In clashes in the Gaza Strip a youth was shot and killed (see table) and 29 were shot and injured. A clash was also reported in Ramallah: three were injured. Nablus remained under curfew and searches and arrests were reported. Troop reinforcements began arriving in the territories to prevent large-scale confrontation over the weekend when Palestinians were expected to mark the anniversary of the uprising. Several incidents were also reported in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

22. 6 December 1989 - In Nablus, clashes were reported when the curfew was temporarily lifted. Troops fired plastic and rubber bullets to disperse masked youths carrying axes and Palestine flags. Nine people were injured. In clashes in nearby camps, several other people were injured. In Tulkarm, Abd el-Aziz a-Shafi, aged 28, was shot and seriously injured by unidentified people. In the Gaza Strip nine people were injured in clashes. An IDF officer was injured when he was hit by a stone in Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

23. 7 December 1989 - In scattered clashes five residents of the Tulkarm camp and five residents of the Gaza Strip were injured. A youth from Khan Yunis camp was injured and detained after he attacked an IDF officer. Petrol bombs were thrown at a settler's car near Idna. No casualties were reported. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

24. 8 and 9 December 1989 - Protests and clashes were reported in several West Bank areas, despite widespread curfews and a massive IDF presence. A serious clash occurred in Bani Naim, near Hebron. Troops opened fire at participants in a march. Two people were killed (see table). In the ensuing riots eight more people were shot and injured. Marches and clashes were also reported in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

25. 10 December 1989 - In clashes in the territories two youths were killed (see table) and 20 were injured. In Hebron, Issam al-Jaabari, aged 18, was seriously injured, apparently by Israeli civilians. In Kisra, near Nablus, Abd el Aziz Odeh, aged 16, was beaten on the head by troops and was hospitalized in a serious condition after being beaten. In the Gaza Strip an ABC network employee, Zakari Talmas, aged 28, was shot and seriously wounded. An eight-year-old boy and a three-year-old girl were also injured. All 250 Gaza Strip schools remained closed despite the lifting of the general curfew. Nablus remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

26. 11 December 1989 - Widespread clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip; 14 people were injured. In the West Bank marches and demonstrations were reported to mark the twenty-third anniversary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Massive IDF presence continued in the West Bank and curfews were imposed in many areas, including Ramallah. In East Jerusalem police used tear-gas and plastic bullets to disperse rioters following the death of a local youth. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

27. 12 December 1989 - Serious clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip. In Shabura, Rafah, 11 residents were injured. At least 15 residents were hospitalized in al-Ahli hospital in Gaza with broken limbs, after being severely beaten by troops belonging to Nahal units. In Nablus marches were held in the casbah following the lifting of the 11-day curfew. IDF raids were reported in several villages in the Tulkarm area. In Bani Naim, which was under curfew, settlers entered the village in one vehicle and opened fire, injuring a local youth. The village of Bir Zeit was placed under curfew following a "paramilitary march" to mark the anniversary of the PFLP. A raid was carried out in Yamun and 20 wanted men were arrested. Three persons were hospitalized in al-Itihad hospital in Nablus: Renee Bassiouni, aged 26, was shot and injured in the leg; Hussam Lidawi, aged 19, and Muhammad Hanoun, aged 8, from Balata camp, had injuries from beatings. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

28. 13 December 1989 - In scattered clashes in the Gaza Strip five people were shot and slightly wounded. In Nablus, troops raided the home of Imad Nasser, the leader of the Black Panther group killed by troops, as his family received condolence calls. Troops fired from the roof of the home, wounding a wanted youth. Other people were ordered out of the house, frisked and beaten. In other clashes, Sabri Ahmed Souss, aged 28, from Haris, was shot and injured. Three residents of Rujeib, and a resident of Silwad were also hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

29. 14 December 1989 - In Nablus one person was killed by members of Black Panther (see table). In Kalkilya, a 15-year-old boy, Said Abu-Haudeh, was shot and seriously injured by Hassan Katawi. In clashes in Tulkarm and Balata camps and in camps in the Gaza Strip some 20 people were shot and injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

30. 15 and 16 December 1989 - In clashes over the weekend 13 people were shot and injured in the West Bank and eight in the Gaza Strip. In a clash in Ramallah two were seriously injured: Rada Abd el-Fatah, aged 12, and Bishar Zuhdi, aged 21. In

Sajai'ya, a 70-year-old woman was shot and injured in the head. In Bethlehem and neighbouring villages, six youths were reported shot and injured during clashes. One was reported in serious condition. At least 10 people were arrested. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18, 25 December 1989)

31. 17 December 1989 - In scattered incidents in the Gaza Strip five people were injured. Four border policemen were slightly injured by stones thrown from an UNRWA-run school, Tufah, in Gaza. The school was ordered closed. In the old city of Jerusalem, two Arab children were injured when a grenade was thrown at a grocery store. A two-year-old girl from Jalazone camp who was wounded in the eye by a rubber bullet had her eye removed in hospital. Military sources said the girl, Ala Hassuna, had been in a group of stone-throwers who attacked an IDF lookout post. She was hit by a ricocheting fragment when troops fired rubber bullets. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

32. 18 December 1989 - In serious clashes in the Gaza Strip some 40 people were injured. The most violent clashes occurred in Shati, Jabalia, Rafah, Khan Yunis and Gaza. Most of the injuries were reported light, but Mohammad Mahmud Yassin, aged 12, and Sa'ad al-Lidawi, aged 28, both from Rafah, were seriously injured. A general strike was observed in the territories. In the Nablus casbah, residents reported that troops entered the home of Yasser Tashtush, tied him to a chair and waited inside the house for several hours to ambush masked youths. When a group of masked youths passed outside the house the troops opened fire, but the youths fled. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

33. 19 December 1989 - In a few clashes in the territories seven people were slightly wounded. In Nablus, a masked youth, Anwar Arafat, aged 16, was shot in the leg. Another masked youth was shot and injured in Beit Jala when he ignored orders to halt. Confrontations were reported in several areas in the Gaza Strip where, according to Palestinian sources, IDF soldiers shot and injured 44 people, and 25 were beaten or overcome by tear-gas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

34. 20 December 1989 - In a small number of violent clashes 10 people were injured - eight in the Gaza Strip and two in Balata and Ramallah. An eight-year-old girl, Shirin Nasser, was injured in the eye by a rubber bullet. (Ha'aretz, 21 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

35. 21 December 1989 - Serious clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip; 14 people were shot and injured and several others had injuries from beatings. A serious clash occurred in Beit Furik following an IDF raid. Two were killed (see table) and five others were shot and injured, including two women. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

36. 22 and 23 December 1989 - Violent clashes were reported during the weekend: five people were killed by troops (see table). Some 60 people were shot and injured in the Gaza Strip and another 10 in the West Bank. A very serious clash occurred in the village of Jaba', near Jenin, when troops went to arrest wanted youths and encountered resistance as they tried to enter a home of one of the wanted men. The confrontation in the village resulted in two youths killed and

seven wounded. The wanted man was injured and arrested. Serious clashes were also reported in Rafah and in Gaza following the killing of two local youths by troops. According to military sources the two youths wore masks and failed to halt when they were ordered to do so. In the ensuing riots some 30 people were shot and injured, including two who were in a critical condition. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989, 1 January 1990)

37. 24 December 1989 - In scattered incidents 25 people were shot and injured, including seven in the Nablus casbah following a demonstration by women, some of whom paraded with their faces masked. (Jerusalem Post, 25 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

38. 25 December 1989 - Troops shot and injured 26 people in scattered clashes, principally in the Gaza Strip. Several people were injured in clashes in Ramallah, Nablus and Janiya, near Ramallah, where the IDF carried out a raid. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

39. 26 December 1989 - In a small number of violent incidents six people were injured in the West Bank and nine in the Gaza Strip. In a continuing military operation in the village of Janiya one man was killed when troops opened fire at stone-throwers (see table). A 14-year-old girl from Beit-Hanum, Aman Ozadi, was hit in the eye by a plastic bullet. An Egged bus carrying workers from Jenin was burned in Israel after the passengers were permitted to leave the bus. No one was injured. The two attackers escaped. The IDF raided several villages and refugee camps in the Gaza Strip including Ein Arik, Sinjel, Beitunia, Yatta and Beit Ummar. Scores of local youths were arrested. One person was shot and injured in the leg in Rafah. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

40. 27 December 1989 - In a small number of incidents in the Gaza Strip 10 people were injured. A general strike was observed in the territories in response to a call by the Hamas movement. One person, shot in the head the previous day, died in hospital (see table). Reports from Janiya said that the man who was killed there the previous day had been shot by a soldier in a clash that had developed when men were rounded up in the local schoolyard after a settler's car was stoned. The men began chanting "Allahu Akbar" and, after soldiers shot tear-gas and rubber bullets, the men threw stones, driving the soldiers out. One of the soldiers crouched and fired at the victim, who was in the front row of the stone-throwers. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

41. 28 December 1989 - Clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip and in Beit Jala with masked youths. Several youths, including two aged 12, were injured, one seriously. Some of the masked youths were shot while allegedly violating curfews. Several youths were arrested. Another five Gaza residents were injured in clashes with troops. In Bethlehem, Fadi Azbaki, aged 17, was shot and critically injured by border police during a stone-throwing confrontation with masked youths. In Jabalia camp masked youths set ablaze a bus that arrived to collect workers. A petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli vehicle in Bethlehem. Only material damage was reported. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

42. 29 and 30 December 1989 - In scattered clashes over the weekend some 20 people were injured, including Muhammad Abu Shehadeh, aged 20, from Rafah, who was seriously injured by a rubber bullet. In the Nablus casbah troops broke up a Fatah Day march by 40 masked youths and hundreds of local residents. Amar Abud, aged 22, was seriously injured from beating. Hisham Bakir, aged 18, and Nabil Naher, aged 23, were also injured. Two men were killed (see table). In East Jerusalem, police used tear-gas, water cannon and rubber bullets against the participants of a Peace Now organized rally around the Old City walls. Some 60 people were slightly injured and most of them were released from hospital, but one Italian woman lost an eye after being hit by a splintering glass. Some 50 people, including tourists, Israeli civilians and East Jerusalem residents, were arrested. But only 16 - all of them Palestinians - remained in detention in the evening. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

43. 31 December 1989 - In clashes in the Gaza Strip 26 people were shot and injured. A violent clash was reported in Maghazi camp, where troops opened fire at stone-throwing crowds, injuring 17, two seriously. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 January 1989; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

44. 1 January 1990 - Paramilitary marches and demonstrations were held in the territories to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of Fatah. In several incidents troops used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds. One youth was killed in A-Ram (see table) and an eight-year-old boy was injured in Tulkarm. Several people were injured in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

45. 2 January 1990 - Widespread unrest was reported in Gaza and in various refugee camps in the Gaza Strip. Eight people were injured. In a serious clash in Nablus four people, including a 10-year-old boy and a woman, were shot and injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

46. 3 January 1990 - Eleven people were injured in incidents in the Gaza Strip. The IDF carried out arrest operations in Hebron, Nablus, Bir-Zeit, Ein Yabrud, Bituniya and Batir. (Ha'aretz, 4 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

47. 3 January 1990 - Mohammed Abdel Razik Abdel Rahamn Eid, aged 66, reportedly died while in police custody at the military centre in Sufin. Eyewitnesses said that Eid, the old head of the village council of Jinsafut, was arrested by Israeli soldiers when he refused to show them houses of village residents. An Israeli officer later informed Eid's son, a physician, that his father died as a result of deteriorating health. The son was subsequently prevented from checking his father's body, which was taken for autopsy. (Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

48. 4 January 1990 - In clashes in Rafah and other Gaza Strip localities six people were injured. The clashes broke out after it was learned that a local youth died after being shot and injured earlier (see table). In an incident in Tulkarm a security guard of an oil tanker, which was attacked by stone-throwers, opened fire and injured one person. (Ha'aretz, 5 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

49. 5-6 January 1990 - Eight people were injured in incidents over the weekend. A serious clash was reported in Kabatiya after a military car carrying soldiers travelling home on leave was stoned. The soldiers fired their guns, injuring several people, including a 16-year-old boy who was seriously injured. Another serious clash occurred in Janiya, near Ramallah. Abdallah Mazlum, aged 38, was seriously injured in the abdomen and Ataf Ahmed Ataf, 18, was injured in the leg when troops opened fire at demonstrators. In clashes in the Gaza Strip five people were injured, including a youth named Najer al-Amas from Rafah who lost an eye after being beaten by soldiers. Clashes with border police troops were reported in Tufah, Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

50. 7 January 1990 - In scattered clashes in the territories two youths were killed (see table) and 12 others were shot and injured, including four children and a youth, Adnan Awad, aged 20, who was shot in the back in the Shati camp and was in serious condition. In Ibtan, north of Tulkarm, four masked youths set fire to an Israeli bus carrying Arab workers. No one was hurt but the bus was burnt out. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

51. 8 January 1990 - Fifteen persons were injured in clashes with troops, including an 85-year-old man, Abd el-Kader Abu-Thuraya, from Tulkarm camp, who was hit in the head by a rubber bullet and was hospitalized in serious condition. Saliman Ibdah, aged 19, from Nablus was allegedly severely beaten by troops and was hospitalized in serious condition. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

52. 9 January 1990 - A general strike was held in the territories to mark the start of the twenty-sixth month of the uprising. Thirteen people were injured in clashes with troops. They included Haytham Makhlaf, aged 16, and Mahdi Kamal, aged 14, from Nablus, who were shot and seriously injured, Hussein Nirati, aged 18 of the Ein refugee camp, who was shot in the head, Mazin Harb, aged 14, from Balata and Nidal Shawan, aged 18 of Hable, near Tulkarm. Five people were reported injured in Tulkarm and its refugee camps, including a nine-year-old child. Confrontations also broke out in several areas of the Gaza Strip during which soldiers shot and injured at least 25 persons. Several of the wounded were children under 11 years of age. Reports from the village of Jaba' near Jenin said a military helicopter dropped stones and tear-gas canisters onto village residents. The village remained under military siege for the eleventh consecutive day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

53. 10 January 1990 - In a small number of incidents, while some 300,000 pupils in 1,200 elementary and high schools began the school year, a youth from Jalazone camp was shot in the mouth during a clash with troops. In a stone-throwing incident with settlers from Alfei-Menashe, Suheil Hudud, aged 23, of Nablus was slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

54. 11 January 1990 - In scattered incidents in the territories, 11 people were injured, most of them in clashes in the Gaza Strip. They included an 11-year-old boy, Wa'il Ashur from Nablus, who was hit in the leg by a plastic bullet. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

55. 12 and 13 January 1990 - Fifteen people were injured over the weekend in clashes with troops. They included Hana Madani, a 9-year-old girl from Askar camp who was hit in the head by a rubber bullet; Ahmed Hilu, aged 10, from Nablus; Jamila Farur, aged 45, from Balata camp, Salah al-Bukhri, aged 17 and Ali al-Jaari, aged 18. In Nablus, three masked men entered an Egged bus, forced the driver and the passengers out and set fire to the vehicle. Arrest operations were carried out in Yata, Beit Rima, Anabta and Jaba. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

56. 14 January 1990 - Thirteen people were injured in clashes with troops in the Gaza Strip. In Ramallah, two girls aged 16, Mais Abdel Rahim and Hanan al-Khatib, were slightly injured when troops dispersed marchers. In Tulkarm troops arrived at the home of Jiryis Sabri Jaber, aged 13, demanded a fine from his parents for alleged stone-throwing, and then took him away when his parents declined to pay. Two persons were hospitalized in al-Ittihad hospital in Ramallah after being beaten by soldiers. A tax-collecting operation was carried out in Ein camp near Ramallah. According to Palestinian sources, 43 people were injured during the day, 12 with live ammunition, 10 with plastic or rubber bullets and the rest by beatings or tear-gas. Al-Nahar newspaper reported that the IDF opened a new detention camp in Gaza City police station. The camp would be able to hold 100 detainees. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

57. 15 January 1990 - Sixteen people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. In Hebron, a 16-year-old youth was shot in the leg. In Tulkarm, Jiryis Sabri Jaber, aged 13, who had been arrested by troops the previous day, was allegedly severely beaten after being taken to the military headquarters and had to be hospitalized and treated for "multiple contusions on his hands, severe trauma to the right forearm and a small wound on the head". In Tulkarm camp Ahmed Zalat, aged 17, was wounded by a plastic bullet. Three petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF patrol in Hebron; no one was hurt. In Jerusalem's old city, a woman soldier, Hilit Avni, aged 18, was stabbed and injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

58. 16 January 1990 - In a small number of incidents, 11 people were injured in the Gaza Strip. In Husan, near Bethlehem, troops shot and wounded a masked stone-thrower. Four petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF observation post in Rafidiya, Nablus. (Ha'aretz, 17 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

59. 17 January 1990 - A general strike was observed in the territories. About 10 people were injured in clashes. They included Kassem Awad, aged 21, of Awarta, who was injured in the head by a stone thrown by a soldier; Iyad Ahmed, aged 18, from A-Dik who was shot in the abdomen, allegedly when he failed to obey an order to stop, and hospitalized in serious condition, and Ibrahim Abu-Sabiha from Balata camp. A 45-year-old Palestinian woman was run over by an Israeli settler in Rafah who left her in the street. She later died in hospital from her injuries. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

60. 18 January 1990 - Six persons were injured in clashes in the West Bank. They included Hussan Abassi, aged 26, from Nablus, Ghaled Hamad, aged 20, from Jamain, and Siham Jaber, a 48-year-old woman from Tulkarm, who was wounded in the face

while trying to prevent soldiers from arresting a person. A petrol bomb was thrown at an army patrol in Nablus. The army closed 40 shops near the site of the incident. Nine Gaza Strip residents were reported injured in clashes with troops. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

61. 19-20 January 1990 - In clashes over the weekend about 10 people were injured. They included Najwa Hussein Hamdan, aged 8, Wajih Hamdi al-Hadad, aged 18 and Najwa Ali Abd al-Jawad, aged 48, all from Ramallah. In Tulkarm camp, a boy aged 9, Ahmed Mustafa, was injured. Over 200 wanted persons were arrested in raids in the Hebron area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

62. 21 January 1990 - Two persons were killed (see table). A petrol bomb was thrown at a bus carrying settler schoolgirls from Beit-El to Neve Yaacov. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

63. 22 January 1990 - Five Gaza Strip residents were slightly injured in clashes with troops. In Hebron, a soldier was slightly injured in the face by a stone. In Nablus, three masked men torched a bus. Two settler women from Kiryat Arba were slightly injured when an Egged bus was stoned in Halhul. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 January 1990)

64. 23 January 1990 - In serious clashes with troops one person was killed (see table) and over 20 were shot and injured. They included a 3-year-old boy, Muhammad Mahmud Kabha, from Tura al-Gharbiya, west of Jenin, who was hit in the head by a plastic bullet after a patrol was stoned. The boy was hospitalized in serious condition; another boy, Munir Izat Kabha, aged 8, was injured in the leg; Ahmed Banat, aged 44, from Askar, Aziz Fares, aged 18, Nur ed-Din Katatni, aged 14, Muhammad al-Bajian, aged 14 and Hassan Hamamri, aged 19, from Husan, were hospitalized in al-Ittihad hospital in Nablus. Twenty schoolgirls were injured by inhaling tear-gas, in the Talatin school in Gaza. Troops also used rubber bullets to disperse rioters in several schools in the region. In Jabalia camp, armed masked men torched an Egged bus. In Sinjil, near Ramallah, 37 residents were arrested during a raid. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

65. 24 January 1990 - Rioting continued in schools in the Gaza Strip. Sixty schoolgirls were injured by inhaling tear-gas. Nine people were shot and injured. In a small number of clashes in the West Bank, two Askar residents, Muhin a-Nakib and Samir Amsalam, were hospitalized after being beaten. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 January 1990)

66. 25 January 1990 - In continuing serious clashes in the Gaza Strip, nine people were shot and injured. A gas grenade was thrown at an IDF patrol in Rafah. No one was hurt. A senior military source described the situation in the Gaza Strip as similar to the one prevailing in the beginning of the uprising. Stone-throwing incidents also occurred in schools in Jenin, Bethlehem and Beit Sahour. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

67. 26-27 January 1990 - Eleven Gaza Strip residents were shot and wounded in serious clashes over the weekend. The most violent clash occurred in the Nasser neighbourhood of Gaza, where seven people were shot and injured by troops. Nine schoolgirls were injured by tear-gas. In the West Bank, two Abu Dis residents were killed (see table). Raids were carried out in al-Amari, Takua, Wadi Fukin and al-Marir. Two senior IDF officers were injured when youths threw stones at them in the Gaza Strip. A mosque in Burin, near Nablus, was destroyed by a fire, which was allegedly caused by settlers from Yitzhar or Berakha. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

68. 28 January 1990 - Several people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip and only one person was reportedly injured in the West Bank, a villager from Beitillu, near Ramallah. Raids were carried out in that village and in Tayiba. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF post in Ein Arik. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

69. 29 January 1990 - Nineteen people were injured in clashes with troops. They included Mustafa Abu Khurj, aged 16, of Jenin camp, who was shot in the back and was partially paralysed, Muhammad Abu Rub, aged 28, from Misiliya, who was shot in the abdomen and was hospitalized in a serious condition, Walid Salem, aged 16, from Askar, and two 12-year-old children from Tubas, Bian Dararma and Samah Hasuna, both hit by rubber bullets. In Tulkarm, an infant aged 3, Jaafar Zuabi, was injured when his father's car was stoned. He was taken to hospital and was later discharged. Raids were carried out in Yamun, Idna, Si'ir and Ein Arik. In Kalandia refugee camp, 20 children between the ages of 10 and 12 were arrested. A curfew was imposed on Al Azzah refugee camp in Bethlehem, and many residents were arrested. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

70. 30 January 1990 - Fourteen people were injured in clashes with troops, most of them in the Gaza Strip. In Nablus, a soldier and an infant from Ginot Shomron settlement were slightly injured. Two soldiers received slight injuries from stone-throwing in the Gaza Strip. Settlers in Hebron smashed windows of 10 houses and seven cars, overturned vegetable stands and fired in the air after a settler's car was stoned by pupils. Muhammad Abu Zeineh, aged 17, was beaten and taken by settlers to the military government headquarters. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 January 1990)

71. 31 January 1990 - Some 20 people were injured in serious clashes in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. They included Rifat al-Najar, aged 17; Mader Nimer, aged 15, al Adel Rateb Ibrahim, aged 17, all from Jenin; Omar Abd el-Kader from Haja and a boy aged 14 from Maghazi camp, Gaza, whose testicles were seriously injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 February 1990; Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

72. 1 February 1990 - In continuing clashes between troops and stone-throwers eight persons were shot and injured in Gaza and two in Nablus. The IDF carried out searches in two Nablus neighbourhoods. Several people were allegedly beaten during the searches. Three home-made bombs were allegedly thrown at an army outpost in Gaza. A soldier and the Palestinian youth who threw the bombs were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 February 1990)

73. 2 and 3 February 1990 - In clashes over the weekend nine people were injured in the Gaza Strip and three in the village of Rumaneh, near Jenin. The incident in Rumaneh occurred following a raid on the village carried out by 10 civilian cars with West Bank license plates and a helicopter that dropped "unidentified objects" on the village. In clashes that broke out Abd al-Rahman Sbeihat, aged 30, Bassam Abu-Saoud, aged 30, and Bilal Omar, aged 20, were shot and injured. A raid was also carried out in Askar camp, Nablus, where searches were conducted, including in the UNRWA offices and in a clinic and school, and some 20 wanted youths were arrested. Similar operations were reported in other villages, including Yamun, near Jenin, and Shuyukh, near Hebron. A large-scale operation was carried out in villages in the Ramallah area. Two military jeeps were set on fire. (Ha'aretz, 4 February 1990)

74. 4 February 1990 - Violent clashes were reported in several West Bank villages and in Gaza, Khan Yunis and Rafah. Eight people were injured, including a Beit Sahour resident, William Ibrahim Hanuna, aged 40, who was seriously injured when soldiers shot him in the abdomen while he was driving his car and after he failed to obey an order to stop. (Ha'aretz, 5 February 1990)

75. 5 February 1990 - Clashes were reported in El-Bireh and in the Gaza Strip. Twelve people were injured. In Tulkarm clashes were reported between supporters of Hamas and partisans of the Fatah and the Democratic Front. Ten people, aged 9 to 35, were injured. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1990)

76. 6 February 1990 - Serious incidents were reported in the Gaza Strip, principally in Khan Yunis and Rafah. Twenty people were injured. Three people were injured in clashes in El-Bireh and in Bethlehem. (Ha'aretz, 7 February 1990)

77. 7 February 1990 - Serious clashes continued throughout the Gaza Strip. Some 25 people were injured. Five people were injured in clashes in the West Bank. In Hebron soldiers in civilian clothes and masked with keffiyehs allegedly entered a school and apprehended a 12-year-old pupil after he had thrown stones. The boy was taken to the military headquarters. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 February 1990)

78. 8 February 1990 - In serious clashes in the Rafah camp over three days more than 50 people were injured. According to military sources the clashes broke out following the attack on the Israeli bus near Ismailia, Egypt, and following a rumour that the sentence of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin (a Hamas leader) had been decided. In the West Bank the IDF carried out raids in several villages in the Bethlehem area. A resident of Ein Yabrud was shot and injured in a clash. (Ha'aretz, 9 February 1990)

79. 9 and 10 February 1990 - Heavy clashes continued in Rafah over the weekend. It was reported that some 50 people were injured within 35 minutes: 14 from shooting and the others from tear-gas. Other clashes occurred elsewhere in the Gaza Strip, and according to military sources the situation there was rapidly deteriorating. In clashes in the West Bank one Kabatiya resident was killed (see table) and several others, as well as two soldiers, were injured. A Nablus resident, Said Hasnin, aged 22, was shot and seriously injured in clashes with troops. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 February 1990)

80. 11 February 1990 - In continuing clashes in Rafah camp five residents were injured. According to Arab sources some 132 Rafah residents were injured during five days of heavy clashes, but those figures were denied by military sources. Clashes were also reported elsewhere in the Gaza Strip. In Tulkarm a 13-year-old boy, Abd el Karim Amshari, was shot and seriously injured by soldiers who were driving a car with West Bank license plates. Searches and raids were reported in Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 February 1990)

81. 12 February 1990 - Nine people were injured in continuing disturbances throughout the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank, violent incidents were reported in Balata camp and Nablus, where troops apprehended a 9-year-old boy, Rabia a-Sabuh, who had thrown stones, and imposed a fine of NIS 1,000 ($500) on his parents. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 February 1990)

82. 13 February 1990 - A serious clash occurred in Bethlehem when a border police force entered a boys' school following a demonstration and stone-throwing, and pupils were beaten with truncheons and rifle butts. Some 40 pupils were hospitalized and given treatment for bruises and broken bones. The IDF said that the pupils were injured when they fell off a high stone wall while fleeing. Three schools, one in Beit Sahour and two in Za'atara, were closed following rioting. In continuing disturbances in the Gaza Strip seven people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 February 1990)

83. 14 February 1990 - Twelve people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. The IDF carried out raids in several areas in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 15 February 1990)

84. 15 February 1990 - The IDF carried out raids and arrested some 20 suspects in several West Bank villages and camps. In a small number of clashes three persons were injured, including a Hebron resident, Fakhri Salah, aged 20, who was shot in the head. (Ha'aretz, 16 February 1990)

85. 16 and 17 February 1990 - The IDF carried out a large-scale arrest operation in Yamun, near Jenin. Ninety wanted people were arrested. In Tulkarm camp, Jawar Hussein Jawar, aged 18, was shot and injured in the abdomen. In clashes in the Gaza Strip over the weekend 15 people were injured. (Ha'aretz, 18 February 1990)

86. 18 February 1990 - In clashes in Rafah camp 15 people were injured, including a 17-year-old seriously wounded in the head. Five more schools were closed in the Gaza Strip because of rioting. Some 31 Gaza Strip schools were at present closed. In the West Bank, a secondary schoolgirl was shot and killed in Nablus (see table) when troops opened fire at stone-throwers. In Deir Balut the IDF carried out an arrest and search operation following the throwing of two petrol bombs at settlers' cars the previous day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 February 1990)

87. 19 February 1990 - A general strike was observed in the territories to protest Jewish immigration to Israel and the settlement of new immigrants in the territories. In a small number of clashes 11 people were injured: five in the Gaza Strip. Bassel Freij, aged 19, from Beit Harrina, was seriously injured when

the car in which he was travelling, which had Israeli license plates, was stoned on the A-Tur-Maaleh Adumim road. In Yatta, near Hebron, three people were injured during an IDF operation. Two men were injured in Nablus. (Ha'aretz, 20 February 1990)

88. 20 February 1990 - A patrol jeep was fired upon near Beit Lahiya, Gaza, but no one was hurt. The area was sealed off and searches were conducted. The IDF carried out arrest operations in Beit Furik and Brukin. In clashes in the Gaza Strip 15 people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 February 1990)

89. 21 February 1990 - Many arrest operations were reported in the West Bank. Some 30 people were arrested. Thirteen people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 22 February 1990)

90. 22 February 1990 - In a raid on the West Bank village of Beit Furik an IDF elite unit captured three most wanted men described as senior Fatah and Popular Front commanders. The three men were named as Muhammed Hanani and Omar Khatatbeh, both aged 32, and Muhammed Hamdan, aged 30. In continuing clashes in the Gaza Strip eight people were injured. Several petrol bombs were thrown in the West Bank and Gaza. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 February 1990)

91. 23 and 24 February 1990 - Violent clashes were reported over the weekend throughout the Gaza Strip. Nine people were injured, including a 7-year-old child. Four petrol bombs were thrown in East Jerusalem. Arrest operations were carried out in several villages. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 February 1990)

92. 25 February 1990 - A general strike was observed in the territories. In continuing clashes in the Gaza Strip a man was killed (see table) and 26 were injured, including seven who were injured from inhaling tear-gas and two from beatings. Khaled Jarbu', aged 27, of the Bureij camp, was shot in the chest and seriously wounded. In the West Bank very few violent incidents were reported. The IDF operated in several villages and camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 February 1990)

93. 26 February 1990 - In clashes described as the worst in months, in Rafah, over 70 people were injured by live ammunition, plastic bullets and rubber-coated metal pellets. The clashes broke out following the death of a local man. According to eyewitnesses, soldiers who tried to disperse a crowd that gathered in the dead man's home, were backed by a helicopter that sprayed tear-gas and used a gravel cannon. Some 100 people were treated for tear-gas injuries. Several people were injured in clashes in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 February 1990)

94. 27 February 1990 - Sixteen people were injured in scattered clashes in the territories. There were many student demonstrations and clashes between troops and pupils protesting the closure of schools. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 February 1990)

95. 28 February 1990 - A general strike was observed in the territories in protest over the closure of universities. In scattered clashes in Nablus and in the Gaza Strip eight people were injured. A British tourist was stabbed while visiting Hebron and seriously injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 March 1990)

96. 1 March 1990 - A small number of incidents was reported. In Husan troops shot and wounded a 22-year-old man. In the Gaza Strip five border policemen were injured by stones and six Palestinians were injured by gunfire during clashes at Beit Hanun. Soldiers blocked students and staff of Bir Zeit University who tried to enter the campus, but no incidents were reported. (Jerusalem Post, 2 March 1990)

97. 2 and 3 March 1990 - Troops carried out search and arrest raids in several West Bank villages over the weekend. The largest operation took place in Beit Furik, near Nablus. IDF operations were reported in Takua, Kataneh, Beit Sahour, Silwad, Hawara, A-Zawiya and Brukin. In a small number of clashes three people were injured in the West Bank and two in the Gaza Strip. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an IDF patrol in Gaza. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 March 1990)

98. 4 March 1990 - Fifteen people were reported injured in clashes in the territories - seven in the Gaza Strip and eight in the West Bank. In a clash in Kataneh, which was under curfew, Adnan Taha, aged 22, was shot in the head and hospitalized in a serious condition. A 4-year-old child, Zahi Hassun, from Beit Imrin village, was seriously injured when his father's car was stoned near Silat a-Dahr. A clash was reported between settlers from Yitzhar and villagers from Burin after settlers' cars had been stoned. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 March 1990)

99. 5 March 1990 - A general strike was observed in the Gaza Strip. Several IDF raids were reported in West Bank villages. No incidents were reported. (Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1990)

100. 6 March 1990 - Disturbances were reported in refugee camps in the Gaza Strip; six people were reported injured. A 7-year-old boy, Ala Abu-Afifa, was injured in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 March 1990)

101. 7 March 1990 - Twelve people were reported injured in a small number of clashes. In Beit Furik a 13-year-old boy, Iyad Hanani, was hospitalized with burns after handling an explosive object. Villagers alleged that the burning object was hurled at the boy by a soldier. In clashes in Nablus several people were allegedly beaten with rifle butts and treated for injuries. In several towns women staged demonstrations against immigration of Soviet Jews and the policy of sealing of homes. In clashes in the Gaza Strip eight people were reported injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 March 1990)

102. 8 March 1990 - Troops used rubber bullets and tear-gas to break up marches by women marking International Women's Day in East Jerusalem and the major West Bank towns; 28 demonstrators were injured. One of the injured in East Jerusalem was a 12-year-old girl who was hit in the face by a rubber bullet. In Jenin, where 200 schoolgirls demonstrated and clashed with troops, a 17-year-old girl was hit in the head by a rubber bullet. In the Gaza Strip, a general strike was observed and demonstrations and clashes were reported in which six people were injured. In East Jerusalem two Israeli civilians were injured in stone-throwing incidents. A large arrest operation was carried out by the IDF in Kataneh village; 44 wanted men were detained, and weapons were confiscated. The village was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 March 1990)

103. 9 and 10 March 1990 - Violent clashes were reported during the weekend in Shu'fat camp, north of Jerusalem, between masked youths and border police. Two were killed (see table) and at least another four were injured, including Jibril al-Kam, aged 14, who was seriously injured. Some 20 suspects were arrested and the camp was placed under curfew. Disturbances broke out in other East Jerusalem areas and merchants held a spontaneous strike to protest the killings. A serious clash occurred in Kabatiya on the night between 8 and 9 March 1990, when troops who arrived in the village to carry out arrests were attacked with a rain of stones and opened fire with rubber bullets, killing a girl (see table) and wounding several others. In a large sweep at Beit Furik, near Nablus, troops arrested over 100 wanted people and confiscated a large quantity of knives, axes and swords and a photocopy machine used for printing leaflets. According to villagers troops used two helicopters, eight buses and 40 cars to carry out the operation. In clashes in the Gaza Strip 21 people were injured, two seriously, and three were wounded from beating. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 March 1990)

104. 11 March 1990 - A general strike was observed in East Jerusalem in protest over the incidents in Shu'fat. The IDF operation in Beit Furik continued; searches were carried out and civil administration and police personnel began collecting taxes and fines. In a small number of incidents five people were injured in the Gaza Strip. In the Nablus casbah, Nidal Nasif, aged 22, was shot and wounded by troops. A 3-year-old infant from A-Dik village was injured in unclear circumstances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 March 1990)

105. 12 March 1990 - In clashes between troops and schoolchildren in Gaza 11 schoolgirls were injured from beatings. In Nablus masked men broke into a shop owned by Said Kanaan and destroyed its contents. Kanaan is considered as a prominent pro-PLO notable. Masked men also set fire to two houses in Ramallah and Ein Arik. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1990)

106. 13 March 1990 - In widespread clashes in the Gaza Strip eight people were injured, including a boy aged 9 and a young woman aged 18. Serious clashes were reported in Bureij camp, where four were injured. The area was declared a closed military zone. A soldier was slightly injured from stone-throwing in Gaza. A strike was observed in Jericho. (Ha'aretz, 14 March 1990)

107. 14 March 1990 - A small number of incidents was reported. At Mirka, near Jenin, masked assailants torched a bus that arrived to take workers to Israel. Beit Furik remained under curfew for the fifth day, as searches for wanted men continued; 150 villagers had already been arrested since the start of the operation. (Jerusalem Post, 15 March 1990)

108. 15 March 1990 - In several clashes in the Gaza Strip eight people were injured. Three were injured in clashes in the West Bank, including a 12-year-old boy, Khaled Amar, from Mazraat a-Sharkiya, and Ahmed Tawfik, aged 18, from Silat a-Dahr. An Israeli civilian was injured when a petrol bomb hit his car near Bidya. The village was placed under curfew. In Hebron, the army imposed a curfew on the casbah and carried out searches after a settler's car was torched. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 March 1990)

109. 16 and 17 March 1990 - In clashes and disturbances over the weekend seven people were injured in Gaza and six in the West Bank, including a 70-year-old woman in Kabatiya. In Bethlehem seven schoolgirls were hospitalized after inhaling tear-gas. A Nablus man was shot and killed (see table) and three Gaza residents were seriously injured. They were named as Abdullah Hudeda, aged 20, Mahmud al-Shanur, aged 30, and Yusra Salameh, aged 20, from Khan Yunis, who was at first reported dead but later survived her injuries. Two Palestinians were killed in road accidents in which, according to Arab sources, Israeli vehicles were involved: Muhammad Abu Samad, aged 50, from Nur Shams camp, near Tulkarm, and Mahdi Ass'ad, aged 8, from Taysir, north-east of Nablus. The IDF denied any involvement. In Ein Beit al-Ma camp near Nablus, troops shot and wounded Nimr Ramaha, aged 24, when he tried to attack a soldier with a knife. At Surif, near Hebron, two boys aged 10 and 11 were injured, one seriously, when they stepped on mines. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1990)

110. 18 March 1990 - A general strike called by the Islamic resistance movement Hamas was observed in the West Bank. Serious clashes were reported in several places and 19 people were reported injured. In clashes that broke out in al-Amari camp following the news that a local resident was shot and killed (see table), three residents were injured, one seriously. He was named as Omar Muhammad Arafa, aged 21. In Atara, near Bir Zeit, troops opened fire at masked youths, injuring three, including Iman Mahmud Ahasin, aged 15, who was seriously injured in the abdomen. In Kabatiya, a 38-year-old woman, Aysha Abu-Rub, was injured by a rubber bullet in the back, and in Taysir, Abd el-Razek Karain, aged 18, was shot and injured. Serious clashes broke out between pupils and border policemen in the "Palestine" school in Gaza. Eight were injured, one critically who later died of his injuries (see table). In other clashes in the Gaza Strip, a 12-year-old boy, Mahmud al-Masri from Khan Yunis, was shot and injured and another had his hand cut off. Several masked youths were arrested. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1990)

111. 19 March 1990 - A general strike called by the Islamic Jihad movement, was observed in the Gaza Strip. In clashes in the Gaza area a youth was killed (see table) and eight were injured. In clashes in the West Bank several people were seriously injured: Muhamed Sayef, aged 15, from Ramallah, was hit in the head by a plastic bullet; in Hebron Muhammad al-Kawasmeh, aged 21, was seriously injured, apparently by settlers who opened fire after their car was stoned. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 March 1990)

112. 20 March 1990 - A general strike called by the Unified Leadership of the Uprising was observed in the territories. A small number of incidents was reported, mostly in the Gaza Strip where five people were slightly injured. Curfews were imposed in Beit Lahiya, Rimal, Sheikh Radwan and Jabalia. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 March 1990)

113. 21 March 1990 - Clashes were reported in Kalkilya and in several West Bank localities. In Kalkilya troops used tear-gas, plastic bullets and live ammunition in clashes with pupils and teachers of the Saadiya school. Nine were injured by bullets and many others were treated for tear-gas inhalation. A curfew was imposed on the town, but was later lifted. In other incidents, five Gaza residents were

slightly injured. In Beit Sahour, a stone-throwing masked youth was shot and injured. The curfew in Beit Furik was lifted, and residents declared a strike, described as a civil disobedience campaign. Soldiers prevented non-residents from entering the village. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 March 1990)

114. 22 March 1990 - In a serious shooting incident in the centre of the Nablus casbah two wanted Palestinians were shot and killed (see table) and two others captured. According to Arab eyewitnesses several soldiers wearing civilian clothes surprised a group of wanted youths, shooting one at close range as he tried to flee and a second as he raised his hands to surrender. A preliminary debriefing reportedly found that the troops had acted according to army procedures. One of the youths arrested was Amjad Abu Rabia, aged 18, wanted for months as suspected member of the Black Panther group. The shooting sparked stone-throwing clashes with troops. One youth was injured. Thirteen people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including two boys, aged 11 and 14, from Beit Sahour and Taamra, who were injured by the explosion of an object in Zaatra, near Bethlehem, and were hospitalized. Several masked youths were arrested in the Gaza Strip, some were armed with knives and axes. Following the death of Zeinab al-Assar on 21 March 1990 (see table) and the IDF claim that there had been "no contact whatsoever" between soldiers and the woman, her family gave its own version of the incident: as they were sitting in their home, in the Nuseirat camp, five border policemen burst into the home and started beating Hami al-Assar, (the woman's grandson) aged 17, for alleged involvement in stone-throwing. He sustained several injuries, including multiple fractures to his right arm. The old woman was pushed away by a police officer, as she was begging the police not to take the youth away. She fell to the ground. A United Nations official in the vicinity called an ambulance and took her to al-Ahli hospital. An official at the hospital said the woman had received cuts and bruises in the head. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 March 1990)

115. 23 and 24 March 1990 - In scattered incidents over the weekend two children were shot and seriously injured in unclear circumstances, and several others were slightly injured. Tarek Halabi, aged 5, from Rujeib, near Nablus, was hit in the head by a bullet, allegedly shot by a settler from nearby Itawar settlement. He was hospitalized in a serious condition. An 8-month infant, Raja a-Sukhi from Far'un village near Tulkarm, was shot in the head and hospitalized in critical condition. The circumstances of the shooting were not clear as it was confirmed that no troops were present in the village and no settlers were seen. The IDF and police were investigating both incidents. In the Gaza Strip clashes broke out in Bureij camp after a 4-year-old girl was run over by a border police vehicle. Three residents were shot and injured by troops. A large-scale arrest operation was carried out in Anabta; some 150 people were arrested. Helicopters and some 1,000 troops took part in the raid. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 March 1990)

116. 25 March 1990 - Stone-throwing protests erupted in Nablus, near the Joseph's Tomb Yeshiva. Troops used tear-gas and rubber bullets. Several people were slightly injured. In Ramallah four people were slightly injured by plastic bullets. In Burka a soldier shot an 18-year-old youth in the knee with a pistol after youths threw stones at an IDF look-out post. Four people were slightly injured in Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 March 1990)

117. 26 March 1990 - In a small number of incidents five Gaza Strip residents and a Ramallah woman were injured. Several schoolgirls were treated for tear-gas inhalation following a clash in Nablus. In East Jerusalem a petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli car. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, 27 March 1990)

118. 27 March 1990 - Five people were injured in the West Bank and three in the Gaza Strip. Two petrol bombs were thrown at Israeli cars in East Jerusalem. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, 28 March 1990)

119. 28 March 1990 - In clashes with troops in the Gaza Strip nine people were injured. In a serious incident at the Nur Shams refugee camp an UNRWA official was murdered (see table) and several of his family members were seriously injured. His father, Said Kazmuz, aged 70, was injured in the head and was hospitalized in serious condition. The victim's two brothers, Abdullah, aged 26, and Ibrahim, aged 18, were also seriously injured. Three Israeli Arabs, identified as Majed Ahmed, aged 22, Walid Fodeh, aged 36, and Walid Ghanam, aged 30, who were the victim's body-guards, were also injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 March 1990)

120. 29 March 1990 - A small number of incidents was reported as the army sent reinforcements to the territories to prevent violent demonstrations on the occasion of Land Day. In Hebron, a soldier was slightly injured during a stone-throwing clash. In Ramallah, two Arabs were injured. In the Gaza Strip, which was under a total curfew, the IDF used helicopters to spot demonstrations. (Jerusalem Post, 30 March 1990)

121. 30 and 31 March 1990 - Serious clashes were reported in the West Bank over the weekend. One youth was killed (see table) and some 20 others were injured, several of them seriously. They included Abdallah Abu Zayed, aged 21, and Bassam Abu Musalam, aged 18, both from the Askar camp near Nablus, where the clashes were particularly violent, Nafez Abu Hamdiya, aged 18, from Hebron, Nasser Yussuf from Arura and Muhammad Sadek, aged 23, from Dheisheh. Some 20 others were injured from tear-gas inhalation. In many West Bank localities there were marches and demonstrations to mark Land Day. At Haris, near Immanuel settlement, villagers blocked the road to the settlement and broke windows of six settlers' cars. An IDF force later raided the village. In the Gaza Strip three people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 April 1990)

B. Administration of justice, including the right to a fair trial

1. Palestinian population

122. Several witnesses described their personal experience with regard to the administration of justice in the occupied territories. In this connection, reference was made to the practice of arrests without charges for preventive detention. Mr. Yussuf Odeh, a deported student, stated in the course of his testimony:

"We were arrested under that detention for one, two or three days, and we were kept at military headquarters without any questions being asked, without any interrogation. It was simply a precaution that was taken to keep us there. Whether it was sunny or cold, we were always put in enclosures or areas that were set aside for garbage storage, etc. For example, on 30 March - Land Day - when I wasn't in prison, I was subjected to preventive detention for one, two or three days' duration without any interrogation whatsoever." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

123. Mr. Odeh also referred to the administrative detention procedure:

"Administrative detention is a form of detention based on Israeli emergency laws, laws of exception, which allow the local military authorities to renew decisions for administrative detention and to extend that detention, or to subject Palestinians to house arrest, which is tantamount to preventing them from leaving their home; and this form of detention also is renewable for periods of six months."

...

"When I was in administrative detention I was brought before a consultative committee, where I wanted to obtain the grounds for my arrest, but I was denied that information because it was part of a confidential file." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

124. The practice of extracting confessions under duress was also mentioned by several witnesses. Mr. Ayish Abu Sa'adeh, a deported teacher, stated in that regard:

"I remember one of the interrogators carrying a metal instrument which he used to beat me on my face and on my head. They beat me very harshly and brutally on my ears, and both started bleeding and burst, and I was unable to do anything. I had to stomach this pain and this treatment. In the interrogation room, it was as if we were in a butchery: we were treated like animals, as if they wanted to skin us. They used anything available, anything to hand; they never suffered any psychological stress, they were laughing. Then I was thrown into a small room, and from time to time an interrogator entered the room and he said, 'If you want us to stop treating you like this, tell us about your activities, your militantism'." (A/AC.145/RT.526)

125. Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh also referred to this problem:

"... during the investigation and the questioning, in general - and in my case in particular - there were certain methods that forced a person to admit. Among these means, was the beating, hard beating, and in particular of the sensitive parts of one's body. This led to inflammation, acute inflammation." (A/AC.145/RT.526)

126. The arbitrary detention of members of the family of detained persons as a means of exerting psychological pressure on the detainees was referred to by some witnesses:

"My father was arrested for no reason whatsoever; my father was over 50 at the time, a tradesman in Nablus. He was simply arrested because he was my father. No other charges were levelled against him. He remained in detention for six days, having committed no offence, other than having given me life. My brother was also arrested without any charge being made. Simply the fact that he was my brother was sufficient cause for detention. He was held for 48 days; that was in 1985. These practices are extended to the whole family when there is no proof to be found against the Palestinian being charged." (Mr. Taysir Nasrallah, A/AC.145/RT.525)

"... my imprisonment was a cause for exerting pressure on my family. Two brothers were imprisoned for a period of 18 days, just because they were my brothers. That was what the intelligence service told them; that was their own words. Their houses were attacked at night and there were arbitrary searches of their houses. My sister was in prison for one month: she was subjected to house arrest for one month. All this action was a form of pressure exerted on my family because of me. My family had to go to Jordan from the occupied territories to visit me. This was the type of harassment to which they were subjected." (Mr. Yussuf Odeh, A/AC.145/RT.525)

127. Testimonies referring to the administration of justice in the occupied territories may be found in documents A/AC.145/RT.525 (Mr. Taysir Nasrallah; Mr. Yussuf Odeh) and A/AC.145/RT.526 (Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh; Mr. Mursi Abu Aweila; Mr. Ayish Abu Sa'adeh).

Written information

128. On 4 December 1989, the Israeli military court in Nablus charged Jalal Mohamed Abdallah Nufal, aged 23, of Hajjeh village near Tulkarm, with membership in Fatah and conspiring to kill the Israeli ambassador to the Philippines. (Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989 from Al Quds)

129. On 9 December, the Israeli military court in Nablus sentenced Ragheb Tabanja, aged 26, to life imprisonment and Zakaria Al Asali, aged 25, to 16 years in prison on charges of killing and attacking collaborators and throwing petrol bombs at Israeli military vehicles. Both men are from Nablus. (Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

130. On 10 December, 20 Nablus residents were convicted by the military court in that town of violating a curfew and were each sentenced to six months suspended term and a fine of NIS 300 ($150). They were put on trial after gathering in a private home for the Friday prayers, despite the curfew. (Ha'aretz, 11 December 1989)

131. On 11 December, four Khan Yunis residents were sentenced by the military court in Gaza to prison terms of 10 to 15 years for the murder of a local resident and throwing petrol bombs. In another development, a report on the military justice system in the territories, prepared by Betzelem, the Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, claimed that Palestinians arrested during the uprising were kept in prison for months until their trials were completed due to bureaucratic delays in West Bank military courts. The report cited a case of a

15-year-old boy accused of stone-throwing, who had spent more than four months in gaol because prosecution witnesses failed to arrive at five hearings. Few defendants were released on bail, and imprisonment for the duration of legal proceedings had become an accepted form of punishment. The report mentioned the case of merchants from Beit Sahour charged with failure to file tax reports, for whom bail was set at NIS 10,000 ($5,000), a sum far higher than the fines imposed on them by the court. The report listed several other IDF practices that were alleged to be illegal, such as the failure to notify families of the arrest and place of incarceration of their relatives, transfer of prisoners from one detention centre to another without documentation or notification of their lawyers or families, prohibition of lawyers from meeting clients at temporary detention facilities inside military bases, and holding of most remand hearings without the presence of a defence lawyer. (Jerusalem Post, 12 December 1989)

132. On 12 and 13 December, the Israeli military authorities issued administrative detention orders against two Palestinian journalists: Kadura Mousa, a correspondent for Al-Fajr newspaper, and Adnan Hussein Dmeiri, aged 35, from Tulkarm refugee camp. (Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

133. On 18 December, the military court in Nablus sentenced Nidal Abu-Galwan, aged 21, from Jenin camp, to life imprisonment, after convicting him of murder of a 50-year-old woman who was an alleged collaborator. At the military court in Gaza charge sheets were filed against Razi Abu Marzuk and Ismail Tarabin, from Rafah, for stealing a car that was used in the kidnapping and murder of two Israeli soldiers. The military court in Gaza sentenced Bashir Saadia from Tufah to life imprisonment for the murder of an alleged collaborator. The Israeli authorities placed Ali Ibrahim Al Kawasmi, aged 50, of Hebron, under administrative detention for six months. (Ha'aretz, 19 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

134. On 19 December, the military court in Gaza sentenced Yasser Alian from Jabalia to 12 years imprisonment and six years suspended term for preparing and throwing petrol bombs at IDF patrols and membership in a popular committee. The same court sentenced Advocate Khaled al-Kidra, vice-president of the Gaza Bar Association, to 15 months imprisonment, three years suspended term and a fine of NIS 15,000 ($7,500) for bringing into the Gaza Strip large sums of money and handing it to hostile elements. The sentence was said to be the stiffest ever given in the Gaza Strip for that sort of offence. The Gaza military court sentenced Abd el-Aziz Rantisi, a leader of the Hamas movement, to 30 months imprisonment for his part in founding the movement. Rantisi, aged 42, a paediatrician from Khan Yunis, was arrested in January 1988 and was held in administrative detention. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

135. On 20 December, the military court in Ramallah sentenced Mahmud Abu-Harbish, aged 24, Junia Adham, aged 21, and Ahmed Takruri, aged 25, from Jericho, to life imprisonment for the petrol bomb attack on an Egged bus on 20 October 1988 in which four Israeli civilians and a soldier were burnt to death. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1989)

136. On 25 December, the Israeli military court in Gaza sentenced three Palestinians from Gaza, Nasser Ramadan Sbeir, aged 23, Suhail Omar Mhana, aged 20, and Arafat Abdel Raouf Areini, aged 23, to eight years in prison and four years suspended term for political offences. (Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

137. On 27 December, the military court in Gaza sentenced Taysir Abu Adi (or Kamal Nimer Abu-Adi), aged 19, and Khalil Majawda (or Hatem Yahya Khalil), aged 22, to eight-and-a-half years imprisonment and eight years suspended term for stoning a car in which Defence Minister Rabin was travelling. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1989)

138. On 28 December, a military court in Ramallah sentenced Imran Alem of Jericho to 28 months imprisonment for punching an officer at the Ofer detention centre during a body-search. (Jerusalem Post, 29 December 1989)

139. On 3 January 1990, the trial of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, leader of the Hamas movement in the Gaza Strip, was opened before three military judges. Sheikh Yassin, a paralysed man, was charged with 15 counts, including the establishment of Hamas, carrying out terrorist acts against the IDF and declaring a holy war against Israel. The defendant's principal defence lawyer, Advocate Muhammad Da'ambasha, claimed that the defence had not received the entire file of the investigation and the hearing was suspended until the defence could examine the entire file. (Ha'aretz, 4 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

140. On 10 January, charge sheets were filed with the military court in Gaza against four residents of the Mughazi camp accused of the abduction and murder of Jasser Karnawi, an alleged collaborator, stabbing other alleged collaborators and throwing petrol bombs at IDF patrols. The four were named as Nasser al-Gharbawi, aged 23, Hassan Abu-Sneida, aged 22, Muhammad al-Idi, aged 28 and Abd el-Rauf al-Tala', aged 29. In another development, the Gaza military court sentenced Raid Salim Davud Abed, aged 17, of Shati camp, to eight and a half years imprisonment. The youth confessed to throwing a petrol bomb at a car in a convoy protecting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens. In another case, the court sentenced Iman Omar Matar and Muhammad Abdel Wahad Swahal, both aged 19, of the Jabalia camp, to eight years imprisonment each for placing a bomb in a bus station. Awad Assad Man'awi, aged 34, of Shati' camp, was sentenced to eight years in gaol for throwing petrol bombs at IDF patrols near the Shifa hospital. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1990)

141. On 12 January, it was reported that the Israeli authorities had placed Said Mohammed Sheikhal, aged 45, of Nablus, Nabil Rashmawi, aged 23, and William Odeh, aged 25, of Beit Sahour, under six-month administrative detention order. A day later, the Israeli military court in Nablus sentenced Ziad Ibrahim Amer, aged 25, of Jenin refugee camp to 17 years in prison for participating in the killing of a woman collaborator in the camp. (Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

142. On 15 January, the military court in Nablus sentenced Abdel Fatah Hassan Tafil, aged 35, of Tulkarm camp to four years imprisonment for membership in the Fatah and organizing the Popular Army in Palestine in the Tulkarm area. In another

development, a judge in the military court in Nablus cancelled an administrative detention order, the seventh consecutive order, issued by the Security Services against Azam Zakharna of Kabatiya, who has been in administrative detention since October 1988. The judge decided to cancel the order since it was signed by the military commander six weeks before the six-month detention term was to start. The judge ruled that Zakharna should be immediately released. (Ha'aretz, 16 January 1990)

143. On 16 January, a charge sheet was filed with the military court in Gaza against Musa Abu-Kusman, aged 27, of Nuseirat camp who on 30 November 1989, while he was driving his car, hit an Israeli settler, Avigdor Dahari, and a soldier, Yehezkel Avraham. The settler died of his wounds and the soldier was seriously injured. According to the charge sheet the defendant carried out the act deliberately, with the intention of killing or wounding Israelis. (Ha'aretz, 17 January 1990)

144. On 18 January, the military court in Gaza sentenced Ali Shehadeh, aged 20, to three years imprisonment for throwing stones at an IDF patrol while being masked. In another development it was reported that the military court in Lod had remanded in custody five residents of Silwan, alleged members of the Fatah's Popular Army in Palestine, until the end of the legal proceedings. The five men were arrested on 20 December 1989. They are Issa Zeitun, aged 35, Sami Rajabi, aged 24, Sami Abu Diab, aged 20, Hamis Ajabi, aged 23, and Aladin Karain, aged 19. The five are suspected of illegal association and stone-throwing. On 18 January, an Israeli court in Jerusalem sentenced Akram Kadamani to five months in prison for stoning Israeli vehicles. (Ha'aretz, 19 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

145. On 19 January, Faisal Husseini, the senior PLO leader in the territories, was arrested and remanded for four days by Jerusalem magistrates' court judge Musia Arad on suspicion of funding and aiding an illegal organization involved in the uprising. The charges against Husseini were based on charges made in the Lod military court against five Silwan residents (see above item). It was alleged that Husseini had given NIS 900 ($450) to Issa Zeitun to buy uniforms for the group. Husseini denied the allegation, and said he had paid Zeitun NIS 150 ($75) for doing maintenance work in his home. On 22 January, Husseini was released from the Russian Compound lock up after police officials said his detention was no longer necessary. The investigation of the allegations against him nevertheless continued. At a press conference immediately after his release Husseini said that his interrogators had not used physical force against him. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21, 23 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

146. On 24 January, the Tel Aviv district court sentenced Muhammad Halabi, aged 32, of Jabalia camp, to seven concurrent life terms and a further 40 years in gaol for the murder of seven persons in Tel Aviv and Jaffa in October 1989. Halabi pleaded guilty but told the court he had murdered the seven to disprove rumours that he was a collaborator. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 January 1990)

147. On 25 January, the Israeli Central Court in Jerusalem sentenced Maher Najib, aged 19, of Jerusalem, to one and one-half years in prison and a one and one-half year suspended sentence after convicting him of throwing stones at an Israeli Egged bus. (Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

148. On 27 January, an Israeli military court sentenced Odeh Raja, aged 30, of Akaba village in the Jenin area, to 10 months in prison because he defended himself against Israeli soldiers who were beating him. (Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

149. On 29 January, the military court in Gaza sentenced six Khan Yunis residents to prison terms ranging from six to nine years. They were convicted of membership of "strike committees" and attacking alleged collaborators. (Ha'aretz, 30 January 1990)

150. On 1 February, Hanadiya Abassi, aged 19, from Silwan, East Jerusalem, was remanded in the Jerusalem magistrates' court for 15 days. She was suspected of intending to throw a petrol bomb at an Israeli bus parked near the wailing wall. (Jerusalem Post, 2 February 1990)

151. On 15 February, it was reported that five high school students from Halhul had recently been sentenced to a year and a half in gaol and a year and a half suspended term (each) for stone-throwing at soldiers. They were also fined NIS 1,000 ($500) each. These sentences were described as the harshest recently given for stone-throwing which did not result in any damage or casualties. (Ha'aretz, 15 February 1990)

152. On 15 February, the military court in Ramallah sentenced Rami Khalil Harmas, aged 22, from Bethlehem, to 15 years in gaol. He had been convicted of trying to kill an Israeli reservist, Gad Amzaleg, on 12 March 1989, by stabbing him with a knife. (Ha'aretz, 16 February 1990)

153. On 15 February, the military court in Lod sentenced Mahmud Safadi, aged 22, of East Jerusalem to 27 years in gaol. He had confessed to and was convicted of membership of the Popular Front (PFLP), recruiting others to the organization, throwing petrol bombs and setting fire to vehicles and to a restaurant. There were no casualties. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 February 1990)

154. On 18 February, the Gaza military court sentenced Ibrahim Abu Sheikh, aged 27, a journalist from Daraj, Gaza, to eight months in gaol and fined him NIS 2,000 ($1,000) for contacts with the head of the PLO office in Amman. He had received from him, at his request, the sum of $10,000. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 February 1990)

155. On 19 February, the Gaza military court sentenced Jaber Majdalawi, aged 19, of the Jabalia camp to 10 years in gaol for heading a "strike force", throwing petrol bombs at IDF patrols and attacking alleged collaborators. (Jerusalem Post, 20 February 1990)

156. On 25 February, the military court in Ramallah sentenced Atallah Abdallah Na'asan, aged 31, of al-Mughayer, near Ramallah, to life imprisonment for shooting to death a villager he suspected of collaboration. The victim was Taysir Issa Assad and the killing occurred on 3 May 1989. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 February 1990)

157. On 26 February, the military court in Ramallah sentenced three villagers from Na'ama, a village near Ramallah, to 27 years in gaol each for killing another villager, Abdallah Attiya, in 1987. The three were named as Murad A-Dik, Sari A-Dik and Iyad A-Dik. (Ha'aretz, 27 February 1990)

158. On 3 March, the military court in Nablus sentenced three residents of Barka, near Nablus, to life imprisonment for killing another villager, Muhammad Satam, whom they suspected of collaboration. The incident took place in October 1988. The three were named as Tala Daglas, Bassam Said Daglas and Abu-Amar. (Ha'aretz, 4 March 1990)

159. On 5 March, the Gaza military court sentenced Adel Yussuf Kadim, aged 23, from Gaza and Samir Abdel Hamid Dawas, aged 30, from Deir el-Balah to life imprisonment plus 30 years imprisonment for placing a bomb in a bus and other "terrorist" acts. The two, described as PFLP members, confessed to the charges. (Ha'aretz, 6 March 1990)

160. On 6 March, the Gaza military court sentenced Ibrahim al-Yazuri, aged 49, to 27 months imprisonment and a NIS 10,000 ($5,000) fine. He was convicted after admitting to a series of offences including the establishment of the Hamas movement and its strike forces. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 March 1990)

161. On 7 March, the military court in Nablus sentenced four men from Salfit to prison terms ranging from four to six and a half years for membership in the Black Revolution group which assaulted suspected collaborators. In another development, charge sheets were filed with the Gaza military court against 29 local residents accused of membership of the Islamic Jihad and other security offences. Four Gaza residents were sentenced to life imprisonment for the killing of a suspected collaborator, Hassan Hamadek. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 March 1990)

162. On 8 March, it was reported that the military court of appeals in Ramallah had recently quashed two prison sentences given to activists in the uprising, on grounds of procedural lapses. In both cases the court ruled that the cases should be re-tried. (Ha'aretz, 8 March 1990)

163. On 8 March, eight residents of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip petitioned the High Court of Justice against the night curfew imposed regularly in their areas of residence. In the Gaza Strip night curfews have been in force for 22 months, in Jenin for seven months and in Dheisheh camp for six months. The petitioners included two lawyers, a hotel owner, a businessman and other professionals who claimed the night curfews was causing them harm. (Ha'aretz, 9 March 1990)

164. On 12 March, the military court in Nablus sentenced Hassan Darghmeh and Mahmud Sufateh, both aged 25, from Tubas, to three years imprisonment and three years suspended sentence for planning a car bombing in Israel and other offences. Siladin a-Daroubi, from Shufa, was sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment and three and a half years suspended sentence for several "terrorist" acts perpetrated in 1987. It was also reported that a charge sheet had been filed with the Gaza military court against Abdallah Shami, aged 33, from Sajai'ya for membership in the Islamic Jihad and other offences. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1990)

165. On 14 March, the military court in Khan Yunis sentenced local resident Mahmud al-Kut, aged 30, to four life prison terms plus another 40 years term for the murder of policeman Ibrahim Abu Hamad in 1983 and other "terrorist" acts. (Ha'aretz, 15 March 1990)

166. On 19 March, the military court in Nablus sentenced Rizk Salim, aged 30, of Salfit, to six years in prison for carrying out a petrol bomb attack on an Israeli bus, in March 1988.

167. On 27 March, the military court in Lod sentenced Nimer Sha'ban al-Sabadi, aged 26, from Abu-Tor (Jerusalem) to 21 years imprisonment. The defendant had pleaded guilty to 26 counts related to his activity for the Popular Front (PFLP). In 1987 and 1988 he took part in numerous attacks and throwing of petrol bombs, in which several people were injured. (Ha'aretz, 28 March 1990)

168. On 29 March, the military court in Ramallah sentenced Ahmed Odeh - one of the leaders of the unified command of the uprising in the Ramallah region - to three years' imprisonment and three years suspended term. Odeh was the representative of the Palestinian communist party in the command. He was captured by the security forces nine months earlier. (Ha'aretz, 30 March 1990)

2. Israelis

169. On 10 December 1989, the Central Command military court began hearing the case of Samal (Sergeant) Gilad Shemen, a paratrooper, accused of illegally opening fire, on 26 April 1989, at Amal Hussein, aged 16, of Gaza, and causing her death. The defendant pleaded not guilty. (Ha'aretz, 11 December 1989)

170. On 13 December, the Jerusalem magistrates court acquitted Rabbi Moshe Levinger of trespassing and assaulting a family in Hebron. The charges arose from an incident in May 1988 when Levinger, with other persons, entered the home of the Samuh family after his daughter had told him that as she was passing in front of the house children laughed at her. According to the charge sheet Levinger attempted to attack Huda Samuh's seven-year-old daughter and then attacked Huda Samuh and her son. The judge, Yoel Tzur, said in his verdict that he believed Levinger's version that "for religious reason, he would not have dared touch a woman and a girl". The judge also determined that the testimonies were full of contradictions, and that the charges were not proven. (Ha'aretz, 15 December 1989)

171. On 14 December, the Supreme Court rejected, in a majority of votes, an appeal by Yisrael Zéev of Shilo settlement who had been convicted of killing an Arab shepherd and sentenced to three years imprisonment and two years suspended term and was told to pay the family the sum of NIS 30,000 ($15,000) in compensation. The incident occurred on 5 May 1988 when Zéev opened fire and killed Jodeh Abdallah Jawad. (Ha'aretz, 15 December 1989)

172. On 18 December, it was reported that the Northern Command military prosecutor had decided not to file charges against Golani Brigade soldiers stationed in Nablus after a military commission of inquiry found the soldiers had acted in accordance

with army regulations for carrying out searches and maintaining order. The soldiers were accused by Palestinians of acts of violence and other abuses. (Jerusalem Post, 18 December 1989)

173. On 24 December, the High Court of Justice ruled that A/M (Colonel) Yehuda Meir (who on 19 and 21 January 1988 ordered soldiers to take Palestinian activists from the Nablus region and break their limbs with clubs) must be tried by a military court. The ruling marked the first time the High Court had moved against the IDF Judge Advocate-General, Amnon Strashnow. The High Court rejected the argument by the Judge Advocate-General, who said that Meir should not face a military court on charges of aggravated assault since he had suffered enough by being subjected to a disciplinary hearing and by being relieved of his command. The court also rejected Strashnow's contention that Meir should be absolved of guilt because orders during the start of the uprising were "unclear". On 18 January 1990, the military prosecution, acting following instructions from the High Court of Justice, filed a charge sheet with a special military court against A/M Meir for causing grievous bodily harm, assaulting and ill-treatment. On 29 March 1990, at the opening of his trial A/M Meir pleaded not guilty to all eight charges brought against him at the special military tribunal in Tel Aviv. A/M Meir is facing charges of aggravated assault, ill-treatment and unfit conduct. (Jerusalem Post, 25 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990, 29 January 1990; Ha'aretz, 19 January 1990, 30 March 1990)

174. On 26 December, it was reported that the Judge Advocate-General had decided to court-martial an IDF colonel at the General Staff's military tribunal for the shooting to death of a boy aged 15 from Bureij camp in July 1989. The colonel allegedly shot the boy with a plastic bullet in violation of standing orders concerning the use of such ammunition. It would reportedly be the first time an officer of such rank would be court-martialled for offences committed during the uprising. (Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1989)

175. On 28 December, the Central Command military court acquitted Staff-Sergeant Raphael Ben-Lulu of causing the death of a 10-year-old boy from Sham'a village. The court determined that the link between the shooting and the boy's death had not been proven. Ben Lulu was convicted of illegal use of arms and was sentenced to four months imprisonment, five months suspended term and a demotion to the rank of sergeant. (Ha'aretz, 29 December 1989)

176. On 31 December, the office of the Judge Advocate-General filed charges against Colonel Yaacov Sadeh, deputy commander of IDF forces in the Gaza Strip, for causing the death through negligence of Mahmud Yassin al-Sarraj, aged 15, of Bureij camp, on 31 July 1989. According to the charge sheet Sadeh caused the youth's death unintentionally, through rash action, by shooting in violation of IDF orders concerning the use of plastic bullets. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 January 1990)

177. On 11 January 1990, a charge sheet was filed with the Central Region military court against an officer and a soldier, Seren (Captain) (Reserve) David Lior and Corporal (Reserve) Meir Levi, accused of severely ill-treating an Arab detainee who was in their custody on 20 March 1989, in Jenin. The detainee was named as Khaled Abu Nadek. The two pleaded not guilty. On 14 January, Lior was sentenced to 45 days imprisonment and four and a half months suspended term, and was demoted

to the rank of sergeant. In another development, it was reported that the Southern Region military court had sentenced a reservist to two months imprisonment and three months suspended term for stealing money from Arab detainees. Another soldier, who stole 20 dinars during a search in Jabalia camp, was sentenced to one month imprisonment. (Ha'aretz, 12-15 January 1990)

178. On 14 January, it was reported that the military court of appeals had invalidated the conviction of reservist Ilan Arev, who had been found guilty by the Central Region military court of causing the death of two Arabs in Bani Naim in May 1988. The appeal court admitted the plea by Arev's lawyer that the lower instance court had failed to hear two important witnesses. Following the annulment of the conviction, the two years prison sentence and demotion from the rank of sergeant to private were also annulled. A new trial would have to be held. (Ha'aretz, 14 January 1990)

179. On 14 January, military sources said that two border policemen involved in a shooting incident in Bethlehem had been suspended and removed from the central region command. In the incident, which occurred on 28 December 1989, Fhadi Zabakli, aged 18, was shot and later died of his wounds. The two border policemen would be court-martialled for failing to give a correct account of the incident to their commanders. The police would also initiate its own inquiry of the circumstances of the incident. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

180. On 15 January, the Tel Aviv district court sentenced Rafi Salomon, aged 24, a settler from Yitzhar, to five and a half years imprisonment for shooting at a group of Gaza residents and injuring two of them, one seriously. The incident occurred on 20 June 1989, shortly after the stabbing to death of a settler from Ariel, Frederick Rosenfeld. The group of Gaza residents were waiting for transport at the Geha Junction, near Tel Aviv. Salomon was convicted of causing serious bodily harm and stealing grenades from an IDF tank. The charges were reduced following a plea bargain under which Salomon reportedly gave the General Security Services (GSS) details of another incident in which settlers caused the death of a Palestinian girl at Kifl Harith. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 January 1990)

181. On 17 January, it was reported that a reserve tank-battalion commander who caused the death of a resident of Janiya, near Ramallah, on 25 December 1989, had been dismissed from the service by the Central Region Commander. The victim was named as Fares Daher Yussuf Shehadeh, aged 30. The Investigating Military Police also opened an inquiry into the incident. (Ha'aretz, 17 January 1990)

182. On 18 January, a charge sheet was filed with the Jerusalem magistrates court against three border policemen accused of assaulting a Bethlehem resident, Muhammad Ali Mussa, and his four sons, on 26 July 1988. The five were seriously injured. (Ha'aretz, 19 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

183. On 18 January, police detained the deputy chairman of Kiryat-Arba's local council, Zvi Katzover, for obstructing the investigation into the death of a Palestinian youth in Hebron. The victim was Barakat a-Sakhuri, aged 17, who was shot to death during an incident on 10 December 1989 when occupants of a car that was stoned got out and opened fire. Katzover was detained after refusing to submit his gun for a ballistic test. (Jerusalem Post, 19 January 1990)

184. On 21 January, the Tel Aviv district court turned down an appeal by Yaacov Eini, aged 30, of Petah Tikva, and Yaacov Tzipori, aged 28, of Ramat Gan, who had been sentenced to nine and six months imprisonment, respectively, for assaulting three villagers from the Tulkarm region. The incident occurred in June 1987. The victims were two brothers surnamed Hajir and their friend Ahmed Suleiman. The two Israelis were convicted of causing serious bodily harm. The district court judges said that, if anything, the sentences were too light. (Jerusalem Post, 22 January 1990)

185. On 24 January, it was reported that a charge sheet had been filed with the Southern Region military court against a soldier, Staff Sergeant Yosef Bachar, member of an elite unit, who on 10 October 1989, while in charge of an Arab detainee, Sha'awan Jubrin, had severely beaten the detainee. The latter was injured. Bachar was facing charges of ill-treatment and behaviour unfitting a soldier of his rank. Bachar pleaded not guilty. (Ha'aretz, 24 January 1990)

186. On 24 January, a soldier was sentenced by a colonel in Gaza to 35 days suspended term after he beat a Rafah youth with a stick. The incident occurred when troops ordered all the men in the Shabura neighbourhood to get out of their homes late at night and clean the streets. One youth refused and the soldier hit him in the face with a stick. The incident gave rise to a violent disturbance. (Ha'aretz, 26-31 January 1990)

187. On 28 January, it was reported that a captain had been suspended after troops he had commanded had entered the previous week the village of Tura a-Gharbiya and clashed with villagers, wounding a 3-year-old infant, Muhammad Kabha, in the head. An investigation by the West Bank commander found that the captain had violated army procedures. He was suspended from duty in the West Bank and the shooting was still under investigation by the military police. (Jerusalem Post, 28 January 1990)

188. On 31 January, the High Court of Justice issued an order-nisi ordering the Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff to show cause within 60 days why the regulations for opening fire in the territories should not be changed and be authorized only in case of real and serious danger to the life of soldiers or civilians. The order was issued in response to a petition by a reservist, Yoav Hess of Jerusalem, who said in his petition that the plastic bullets used by troops in the territories were responsible for the death of 117 people and for head injuries to many others. He also claimed that shooting at masked persons was unjustified and led to casualties among innocent passers-by. (Ha'aretz, 1 February 1990)

189. On 31 January, the judge-advocate of the IDF central command decided not to prosecute soldiers involved in a clash at a Halhul school on 5 September 1989, in which 250 schoolgirls had allegedly been injured by tear-gas, after an investigating officer found contradictions in the allegations made by the pupils. It was concluded that, contrary to the allegations, the soldiers had thrown three tear-gas canisters into the school yard and not into the class-rooms, and there was no provocation by the soldiers and no hampering of evacuation of the injured. Attorney Avraham Gal, who submitted affidavits to the IDF on behalf of the schoolgirls, flatly rejected the findings and insisted that several dozens

schoolgirls had been injured by gas while they were in their class-rooms. He challenged the military authorities to prosecute him for libel so as to prove the truth. (Ha'aretz, 1 February 1990)

190. On 5 February, it was reported that a Givati Brigade cadet, Noam Shamir, had been dismissed from an officers' training course after he confessed to stealing the sum of 105 dinars during a search in the home of a Rafah resident. The Southern Region military court convicted him of theft and sentenced him to three months in prison. Eight trials were at present under way of soldiers charged with stealing money during searches in Arab homes. Five of them were being held at the Southern Region military court. (Ha'aretz, 5 February 1990)

191. On 7 February, it was reported that an IDF officer who had torn an identity card of a Bethlehem resident had recently been put on disciplinary trial before a senior officer and had been sanctioned. At the same time an examining officer was appointed to look into similar complaints by residents of Beit Sahour, according to whom over 100 identity cards had been torn by troops in December 1989. (Ha'aretz, 7 February 1990)

192. On 7 February, it was reported that an Israeli human rights monitoring organization called Or Adom (Red Light) had petitioned the High Court of Justice to order the police to speed up their investigation of a complaint lodged 16 months earlier by Sa'adi Rajub, from Dura, who had been severely beaten by policemen on 8 August 1988 while eating in a Tel Aviv restaurant. A police spokesman reported that the police were now preparing a charge sheet and would soon try the three officers involved in the incident in a disciplinary court. (Jerusalem Post, 7 February 1990)

193. On 8 and 9 February, it was reported that the commander of the Border Police had ordered a disciplinary trial for a border police squad commander who had forced Arab residents of Bethlehem area to remove a booby-trapped roadblock near the settlement of Kedar, in early December 1989. A Palestinian from East Jerusalem was wounded when he cleared the barricade, thus triggering the explosion of a hidden charge. In a letter to member of Knesset (MK) Dedi Zucker, an assistant to Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev said the squad commander was found to have violated orders by travelling a distance to summon a Palestinian to remove the roadblock. (Ha'aretz, 9 February 1990; Jerusalem Post, 8 February 1990)

194. On 11 February, the Southern Region military court acquitted an officer of the Givati Brigade, S/M (second lieutenant) Yuval Wilf, of the charge of causing death out of negligence. The incident giving rise to the charge occurred on 13 November 1988 during a curfew on a Rafah neighbourhood. The defendant shot a plastic bullet, causing the death of Taher Abu-Samadna. The court accepted the defence plea that the officer had opened fire in order to protect the life of his soldiers. On 25 February, it was reported that the Chief Military Prosecutor had decided to lodge an appeal against the acquitted on the ground that there was no danger to the officer's life nor to that of his soldiers. (Ha'aretz, 12 and 25 February 1990)

195. On 14 February, the High Court of Justice reversed the conviction of an IDF soldier on charges of criminally causing the death of a Gaza resident. Staff Sergeant David Anconina had been found guilty by the Southern Region military court of killing Assad Hamuda, in November 1986, when he shot at the tyres of a car which the victim was driving. The military court of appeals upheld the conviction, but Anconina received permission to appeal to the High Court of Justice. In the judgement, given by High Court of Justice President Meir Shamgar, the High Court ruled that a soldier could not be held criminally responsible if he was following legal orders. It would be appropriate for the Knesset to set brief, clear criteria for when it was permissible to use deadly force against suspected criminals, Justice Shamgar said. (Jerusalem Post, 14 February 1990)

196. On 22 February, it was reported that a reservist, whose identity was not disclosed, had been convicted by the Northern Region military court of illegal use of weapons and sentenced to two months imprisonment (to be served by working in a military workshop), three months suspended term and demotion from staff sergeant to corporal. He had pleaded guilty to shooting plastic bullets at demonstrators after being stoned, hitting a local youth in the arm. The court determined that the defendant had shot the plastic bullets contrary to the rules. He should have used other means, such as tear-gas or rubber bullets, before firing plastic bullets. (Ha'aretz, 22 February 1990)

197. On 23 February, it was reported that a charge sheet had been filed with the Gaza military court against the commander of the detention facility at Khan Yunis, Segen (Lieutenant) David Almagor, and two other soldiers serving in that facility, Corporal David Alkoli and Private David Tzaban. The three were being charged with ill-treatment of Arab detainees, including beating, breaking a stick on a detainee's back, kicking, breaking bones, slapping and threatening detainees. On 25 March, the Southern Region military court convicted Alkobi and Tzaban of maltreatment of Arab detainees in the Khan Yunis detention centre. The two had pleaded guilty. Private Tzaban was sentenced to five months in prison and another five suspended term. Corporal Alkobi was sentenced to three months in prison, four suspended and demotion to the grade of private. A third defendant in the case, Segen Almagor, pleaded not guilty and his trial would be held at a later date. (Ha'aretz, 23 February 1990, 26 March 1990)

198. On 5 March, four settlers, students of the Joseph's Tomb Yeshiva in Nablus, were charged at the Tel Aviv District court with killing a 13-year-old girl and wounding another resident during a rampage in the village of Kifl-Harith, on 29 May 1989. The defendants were named as Gad Ben Zimra, aged 28, Yehoshua Shapira, aged 27, both from Ma'aleh Levona and Yoel Alfred, 39, and Rafi Salomon, aged 24, both from Yitzhar. The four were charged with manslaughter, opening fire in a residential area, aggravated assault and battery, arson and damaging livestock. The victim was Ibtissam Buziyeh. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1990)

199. On 5 March, a Netanya magistrates court ordered the release from custody of four settlers from Yitzhar suspected of firing in the air and smashing windows in Burin the previous day after their car was stoned. Under the terms of their release they were restricted to their settlement for the following eight days and could leave only for questioning by police. (Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1990)

200. On 11 March, it was reported that two General Security Services (GSS) interrogators had been charged at the Jerusalem District court in connection with the death of Khaled Sheikh Ali, an inmate in the Gaza prison. According to the charge sheet, the interrogators beat the inmate during questioning and brought about internal bleeding, which caused his death. The autopsy showed that the death had been caused by a blow to the stomach. (Jerusalem Post, 11 March 1990)

201. On 13 March, the trial began before a special military court of A/M (Col.) Yaacov Sadeh for negligently causing the death of Yaalin Hamad Saraj, aged 15, from Bureij camp, Gaza, on 31 July 1989. According to the prosecutor Col. Sadeh had fired plastic bullets without being authorized to do so. Col. Sadeh was also accused of not making sure that the victim received medical attention. Col. Sadeh pleaded not guilty. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 March 1990)

C. Treatment of civilians

1. General developments

(a) Harassment and physical ill-treatment

202. On 4 December 1989, it was reported that the Israeli authorities had begun to issue special work permits to Palestinian workers from the West Bank as a prelude to issuing magnetized cards. Soldiers at checkpoints along the "green line" were also reported to have recently confiscated the identity cards of scores of workers from six villages in the Ramallah area because they lacked work permits. Each worker was forced to pay NIS 800 to 1,000 in order to get his identity card back. (Al-Fajr, 4 December 1989)

203. On 7 December, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) sent a letter to the Central Region Commander Yitzhak Mordekhai, complaining that soldiers had humiliated residents of the Askar camp. A local resident, Hamdallah Z, said in an affidavit that soldiers summoned 30 camp residents on 15 November 1989, the anniversary of the PLO declaration of an independent state, and ordered them to sing and dance, and to curse PLO chief Yasser Arafat and God. Hamdallah Z was also allegedly punched in the temple and in the stomach. According to affidavits by residents of Anabta and Hawara, soldiers had ordered residents four times, in November 1989, to guard roads against stone-throwing and to chase after stone-throwers. (Ha'aretz, 8 December 1989; Jerusalem Post, 10 December 1989)

204. On 12 December, it was reported that the police and the IDF were investigating an incident in Ramallah in which men dressed in IDF uniforms allegedly entered a home on 9 December 1989 and carved a 13-year-old boy with a switchblade. Cuts were reportedly visible on the boy's body and legs. The boy was named as Fadi Ma'aya. Military sources said an initial investigation found that soldiers had not been involved in the incident. (Jerusalem Post, 12 December 1989)

205. On 19 December, it was reported that according to Nablus residents soldiers had entered the home of resident Yasser Tashtush, aged 33, at dawn, tied Tashtush to a chair and set an ambush for masked youths. (Ha'aretz, 19 December 1989)

206. On 22 December, it was reported that residents of Beit Sahour had been complaining that dozens of their identity cards had been torn recently by soldiers posted in the town. Residents had to pay NIS 132 ($66) and wait two days to obtain new cards. An IDF spokesman said that although preliminary checks had found no evidence of improper behaviour, specific complaints would be investigated. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 December 1989)

207. On 14 January 1990, a commander of an IDF battalion that had operated in the West Bank told the Jerusalem district court that some soldiers in the territories inserted live bullets into magazines that should contain only plastic bullets. Major (Reserve) Shai Talmon was testifying at the manslaughter trial of Gush Emunim leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger. The IDF spokesman's office denied knowledge of such phenomena. The office reported that 125 Palestinians had been killed by plastic bullets between 20 July 1988 and 8 January 1990. According to the press report, the possibility of firing live bullets, while seeming to fire plastic bullets, may be one reason why the number of fatalities did not drop since plastic bullets were introduced. (Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1990)

208. On 6 February, it was reported that, according to a letter sent by MK Dedi Zucker to Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev, villagers from Bani Naim, near Hebron, had been employed in construction works inside a border police camp in Hebron late at night and without payment. In his letter, MK Zucker further alleged that on 15 January 1990, after a border police patrol was stoned in Bani Naim, the unit commander ordered that all the male villagers aged 15 to 60 be taken out of their homes and be given "jobs" such as cleaning off graffiti. Later, after a stone hit the commander's car, he ordered that some 50 tear-gas canisters be thrown along the main street of the village. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1990)

209. On 10 March, troops forced a group of 12 boys to load two lorries with bricks. The lorries had unloaded the bricks near the Latin Monastery in Rafidiya, a short while before. Soldiers claimed that stones were thrown at them from inside the monastery and this is why they forced the boys to load the lorries. (Ha'aretz, 11 March 1990)

210. On 21 March, a car belonging to Radwan Abu Ayash, chairman of the Palestinian Journalists Association, was confiscated at an IDF roadblock near El-Bireh. It was later released, following an intervention by MK Yossi Sarid. (Ha'aretz, 22 March 1990)

(b) Collective punishment

(i) Demolition of houses

List of houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed

211. The following table provides details concerning houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed between 1 December 1989 and 31 March 1990 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their demolition or sealing as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

AF Al-Fajr

AT Attalia

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

Date	Place	Remarks and source
5 Dec. 1989	Ramallah	The house of the family of Ahmed Shukri, accused of trying to plunge a bus off the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road and of killing an Israeli civilian, was demolished. (JP, 7 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)
6 Dec. 1989	Jabalia camp, Gaza	The house of Mahmud Sharahteh, leader of the cell believed to be responsible for the murder of two IDF soldiers, was demolished. The house of Muhammad Nasser, who allegedly participated in the murder, was also demolished. The house of Imad Hawad of Beit-Hanum who on 28 May 1989 stabbed an Israeli civilian was sealed. (H, 7 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)
7 Dec. 1989	Khan Yunis	Three homes were demolished. They belonged to men suspected of membership in a PFLP "strike force" believed to have killed suspected collaborators. (JP, 10 Dec. 1989; AF, 11 Dec. 1989)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
10 Dec. 1989	Maghazi camp, Gaza	Three homes were demolished. They belonged to the families of Hassan Abu Sneida, aged 23, Muhammad al-Aida, aged 27, and Nasser al-Gharbawi, aged 24; all three acted in a PFLP "strike force", suspected of killing alleged collaborators. (H, JP, 12 Dec. 1989; AF, 18 Dec. 1989)
21 Dec. 1989	Rimal, Gaza	The fence around the house of Khaled Kamal Sheikh Ali, aged 27, who died in detention in the Gaza gaol, was demolished and 10 trees were uprooted. Military sources said that it was suspected that arms had been hidden in the house. (H, 22 Dec. 1989)
26 Dec. 1989	Rafah	The house of Naji al-Kik was demolished. He was suspected of membership in a "strike force" and of the killing of alleged collaborators. A part of the house of Zuheir Sakalla, of Al Darj quarter of Gaza, was sealed on the grounds that his son Wael was arrested for throwing Molotov cocktails at military vehicles. (H, 27 Dec. 1989; AF, 1 Jan. 1990)
29 Dec. 1989	Gaza	The house of Hamdi al-Sheikh Khalil, aged 41, was demolished. He was suspected of membership in a Fatah group responsible for the killing of alleged collaborators and the attempted murder of three others. (H, JP, 21 Dec. 1989; AF, 8 Jan. 1990)
1 Jan. 1990	Jabal al Mukabar, area of Jerusalem	An unfinished house was demolished. It was alleged that stone-throwing incidents had taken place near the house. (AF, 8 Jan. 1990)
2 Jan. 1990	Jericho	The house of Khalil Nimer Abu Sbih was demolished and the houses of Ali Issam al-Kaisi and Ziad Asi were sealed. All three are suspected of having killed an alleged collaborator and throwing petrol bombs. (H, JP, 3 Jan. 1990)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
3 Jan. 1990	Shoufeh village, near Tulkarm	The house of Mohammed Al Zalk, aged 40, was demolished because it was built without a permit. (AF, 8 Jan. 1990)
4 Jan. 1990	Tulkarm	The house of a wanted youth, Anwar Yussuf Tuba, was sealed. (H, 5 Jan. 1990)
8 Jan. 1990	Bituniya and Deir Ibzi	The houses of the families of three youths arrested on 25 December 1989 were sealed: Abdel Moneim Wahdan, aged 15, Raid Nimr, aged 16, and Mahmud Nimr, aged 17. The house of Muhammad Hajir was sealed. All four were suspected of membership in strike committees and of killings and other attacks against alleged collaborators. (H, JP, 9 Jan. 1990)
8 Jan. 1990	Keesame and Takua (in the Bethlehem area)	Eight houses were demolished because they were built without a permit. (JP, 9 Jan. 1990)
8 Jan. 1990	Rafah	The house of Hussein Hajazi Khalil was demolished. He is suspected of killing a Gaza municipal official and belonging to a Fatah cell. (JP, 9 Jan. 1990)
9 Jan. 1990	Deir El Balah and Khan Yunis	The houses of Fayez Abu Shebab (or Shehad), Musa Khader (or Aked) and Samir Daus were demolished. The three were accused of several terrorist attacks. (H, JP, 10 Jan. 1990; AF, 15 Jan. 1990)
10 Jan. 1990	Beit Hanun	The house of Abd Rabu Abu Husa was demolished. He was accused of helping the assassins of Israeli soldier Ilan Sa'adon and of other terrorist acts. (H, 11 Jan. 1990)
12 Jan. 1990	Silat a-Hartiya	The houses of four members of a tribe were sealed. They were named as Rashid, Salah, Mustafa and Issa Zayud. They were accused of planning to murder alleged collaborators and other terrorist acts. (H, 14 Jan. 1990; AF, 15 Jan. 1990)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
15 Jan. 1990	Rimal quarter, Gaza	It was reported that the house of Hijazi Al Louh was demolished because his son Ihsan, aged 26, was convicted of affiliation with the Popular Committees. (AF, 15 Jan. 1990)
15 Jan. 1990	Kafr Jamal, near Tulkarm	It was reported that the house of Anwar Yussef Abdel Karim was sealed. He is wanted for affiliation with Fatah and attacking a number of collaborators. (AF, 15 Jan. 1990)
16 Jan. 1990	Bani Suheila and Rimal, Gaza	The houses of Abded Mahmud Nasser, Adel Abu an-Nafshi and Ghazi Ratem were sealed. The house of Razek Radwan Abdallah was sealed. All were suspected of attacks against alleged collaborators. (H, 17 Jan. 1990; AF, 22 Jan. 1990)
17 Jan. 1990	Ein Sultan, Jericho	The house of Hassan Abdallah Omar was demolished. He was suspected of terrorist acts. (H, 18 Jan. 1990; AF, 22 Jan. 1990)
17 Jan. 1990	Sabra, Gaza	The house of Abd el-Hakim Assad was demolished. He was suspected of murder and attacks against alleged collaborators. (H, 18 Jan. 1990; AF, 22 Jan. 1990)
18 Jan. 1990	Deir Bazi'a near Ramallah	The house of Muhammad Hajar was demolished after being sealed on 7 January 1990. He was suspected of many terrorist acts including murder of an alleged collaborator. (H, 19 Jan. 1990; AF, 29 Jan. 1990)
18 Jan. 1990	Bani Suheila, Gaza	The house of Abdallah Abu Assi was demolished. He was suspected of membership in a strike committee and murder of alleged collaborators. (H, 19 Jan. 1990; AF, 29 Jan. 1990)
18 Jan. 1990	Dhahiriya and Al Majd villages, near Hebron	Four houses were demolished because they were built without a permit. (AF, 29 Jan. 1990)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
18 Jan. 1990	Ein Arik, near Ramallah	The house of a wanted Palestinian, the son of Attallah Awad, was sealed. (AF, 29 Jan. 1990)
22 Jan. 1990	Bituniya	The house of Mahmud Ziad, suspected of murder of an alleged collaborator, was sealed. (H, JP, 23 Jan. 1990; AF, 29 Jan. 1990)
22 Jan. 1990	Hebron	The houses of Samir Abed and Nizam Amrish, suspected of killing Jawad Tamiza from Idna, a former policeman and an alleged collaborator, were sealed. (H, JP, 23 Jan. 1990)
23 Jan. 1990	Nablus	The houses of Hazem Sa'adi and Ibrahim Kana, suspected of killing an alleged collaborator, were sealed. (H, JP, 24 Jan. 1990).
25 Jan. 1990	Kalkilya	The house of Faisal Ahmed Shraim, suspected of involvement in the murder of three alleged collaborators and other terrorist acts, was demolished. (H, 26 Jan. 1990; AF, 5 Feb. 1990)
28 Jan. 1990	Samoa, near Hebron	Five Palestinian houses were demolished because they were built without permits. (AF, 5 Feb. 1990)
30 Jan. 1990	Nablus	The houses of Mahmud Sheikha and Amjad al-Asi, suspected of membership in the Black Panther cell responsible for killing eight alleged collaborators and other terrorist acts, were sealed. (H, JP, 31 Jan. 1990; AF, 5 Feb. 1990)
6 Feb. 1990	Nablus	Two rooms in the home of Muhammad Shafi, aged 22, were sealed. Shafi, a student in Al-Najah university, was arrested for stone-throwing. (H, JP, 7 Feb. 1990)
6 Feb. 1990	Kalkilya	Rooms were sealed in the home of Mahmud Abudi, arrested on suspicion of stone-throwing. (H, JP, 7 Feb. 1990)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
6 Feb. 1990	Hable, near Kalkilya	The home of the family of Yusef Mardawi, aged 23, was sealed. He was wanted for two years on suspicion of attacking alleged collaborators. (H, JP, 7 Feb. 1990)
23 Feb. 1990	Sinjil, north of Ramallah	The homes of three Fatah activists were sealed. They were named as Hilal Khalaf, aged 21, Hussein Abdel Aziz, aged 18, and Hassan Yussef, aged 17. (JP, 25 Feb. 1990)
26 Feb. 1990	Rafah	Three houses were demolished. They belonged to people suspected of killing an alleged collaborator. They were named as Suheil Ashour, Khaled Abd el-Rahman and Hani Jihad. (H, 27 Feb. 1990)
26 Feb. 1990	Sinjil	The house of Nadim Karakra, member of a Fatah cell, was sealed. (H, 27 Feb. 1990)
27 Feb. 1990	Bani Suheila, Gaza Strip	The homes of two brothers, Raja and Hussein Kawhi, were demolished. They were arrested on suspicion of membership in a "strike force" and killing alleged collaborators. (H, 28 Feb. 1990)
27 Feb. 1990	Nablus	The home of the family of Iman Roza was sealed. He was a leading figure in the Red Eagles cell that was uncovered three months earlier and was involved in the killing of eight alleged collaborators. (H, 28 Feb. 1990)
2 March 1990	Khan Yunis camp	The home of Hassan Lamakran, aged 25, was sealed. He was arrested on suspicion of belonging to a local "strike force" responsible for the killing of an alleged collaborator. (JP, 4 March 1990)
5 March 1990	Nablus	The home of Amar Hani Sa'adi Salameh, aged 19, was sealed. He was suspected of killing an alleged collaborator, on 20 October 1989, and of other "terrorist" acts. (H, 6 March 1990)

Date	Place	Remarks and source
6 March 1990	Nablus	The home of Jaber Hawash, aged 18, was demolished. He was suspected of killing seven alleged collaborators. (JP, 7 March 1990)
7 March 1990	Deir Balut	The home of Maher Kar'ush, aged 22, was demolished. He was wanted for months for alleged membership in a Fatah cell. (H, JP, 8 March 1990)
17 March 1990	Jabalia camp	Three rooms were sealed in the home of Abdel Rahman Shihab, sentenced to life imprisonment for killing two fellow inmates at the Ketziot detention centre in June 1989 for alleged collaboration. (JP, 18 March 1990)

Other measures

212. On 9 December 1989, it was reported that four houses in Tel Al Sultan, near Rafah, were ordered demolished by the Israeli authorities. The owners of the houses are suspected of anti-occupation activities. (Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

213. On 10 December, the Israeli authorities ordered the home of 20-year-old Ahmed Khalifa from Kufr Neema, in the Ramallah area, to be demolished for alleged "security reasons". Khalifa, who was arrested a year ago, is serving eight years in prison. (Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

214. On 16 December, a demolition order was issued by the Israeli authorities concerning the home of detainee Salim Mohamed Abdel Hadi Al Amoudi, aged 28, in the Sabra quarter of Gaza City. Salim was arrested in September 1989 and convicted of affiliation with the Popular Committees. (Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

215. On 19 and 20 December, the Israeli authorities issued demolition orders against three homes in the Gaza Strip: one in the Rimal quarter of Gaza City belonging to detainee Ihsan Allouh, another in Abassan, home of detainee Muhammad Abu Dakka, aged 29 and the third order concerning the house of Abdel Raouf Al Mabhouh, aged 61, of Jabalia refugee camp whose son Mahmoud is wanted for the kidnapping and killing of two Israeli soldiers. (Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

216. On 20 December, it was reported that the military authorities in Gaza had ordered the family of Abd el-Hadi Ghneim, who forcibly drove a bus over a cliff, to demolish the home they built after their first home was razed in July 1989. (Jerusalem Post, 20 December 1989)

217. On 23 December, the Israeli authorities were reported to have ordered Abdel Hamid Dawas, of Deir El Balah, to evacuate his home within 48 hours in preparation for demolition. Abdel Hamid's son, Samir, was arrested for a political offense. (Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

218. On 1 January 1990, the Israeli military authorities were reported to have demolished 759 unlicenced houses in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the first two years of the uprising, according to the Palestine Human Rights Information Centre. An additional 267 homes had been destroyed for alleged security reasons. (Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

219. On 7 January, the IDF issued orders for the demolition of a house belonging to Said Sha'aban el-Oudi, aged 35, from Zeitun, Gaza, accused of hostile activity against the IDF. (Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1990)

220. On 10 January, the IDf informed the family of Ibrahim Kanaza, aged 24, from Nablus, that it intended to seal their home. It also informed the family of Kamal Bishur that it intended to demolish their house. Both families were appealing to the High Court of Justice. (Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1990)

221. On 11 January, Arab sources claimed that the IDF had informed the al-Kattu and Rashid families in Tulkarm that their houses would be sealed or demolished. The IDF spokesman said he had no information on such plans. The two sons of the families concerned were suspected in involvement in the kidnapping of an Israeli businessman. (Jerusalem Post, 12 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 22 January 1990)

222. On 15 January, it was reported that the IDF informed the families of Ramzi Akrim Abu Salha and Hazem Samir Faidi that it intended to demolish their homes on the grounds that their sons participated in intifadah activities. Another two houses were to be sealed: one in Deir Ibzim near Ramallah belonging to Mohammed Hajeir and one in Nablus, property of Abdel Kader Kanaza. Their sons were convicted of security offences. (Al-Fajr, 15 January 1990)

223. On 21 January, the family of Yusef Mohammed Shilou, from Ein Arik, was informed that the IDF intended to seal their home because their son was wanted for arrest. (Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

224. On 21 January, the IDF informed Mahmoud Abu Shadouf, his son Mazen and Ahmed Obeid, all of the village of Burkin in the Jenin area, that their homes would be demolished within 48 hours. (Al-Fajr, 29 January 1990)

225. On 29 January, a report by Betzelem gave data on demolition and sealing of houses in the West Bank and Gaza. Between December 1988 and June 1989, 115 houses in the West Bank and 39 in the Gaza Strip were demolished or sealed. Since July 1989 the proportions were reversed as 50 West Bank houses and 71 Gaza Strip houses were demolished or sealed. In January 1990, four West Bank houses were demolished and 16 sealed, and 16 Gaza Strip houses were demolished and two sealed. Those were the highest figures since the beginning of the uprising for houses being demolished or sealed in one month, except for June 1989, during which 42 houses were demolished or sealed. Since the beginning of the uprising at least 432 houses

were demolished or sealed: 295 in the West Bank and 137 in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 29 January 1990)

226. On 7 February, it was reported that the IDF had begun implementing a new policy of sealing the homes of families of Palestinians arrested on suspicion of stone-throwing. The army's judge-advocate in the West Bank said the use of house-sealing penalty was being extended because of the danger of stone-throwing. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 February 1990)

227. On 9 February, it was reported that Defence Minister Rabin had promised that compensation would be paid to the family of Ali Masri whose home in the Balata camp had been accidentally demolished. The house was wrecked in May 1989 when the IDF blew up an adjacent building. In response to a query on the case by MK Avraham Poraz, Rabin said that an assessor would be sent the following week to estimate the damages and Masri would be compensated for his losses. (Jerusalem Post, 9 February 1990)

228. On 20 February, the a-Sabar family of Ramallah received an order telling them to vacate their home within 48 hours, as the house was slated for demolition due to their son's involvement in the uprising. The son, Nasser, was suspected of throwing a petrol bomb at an IDF patrol. The order was not signed. The family of 13 had 10 children aged 10 to 16, all living in a one-room construction. Betzelem and Knesset members Dedi Zucker, Yair Tzaban and David Libai sent a cable to Defence Minister Rabin complaining about the "negligent way in which collective punishment orders are prepared, making an entire family homeless" and urging that the order be abrogated. (Ha'aretz, 22 February 1990)

229. On 22 February, it was reported that the civil administration had ordered nine homeowners in the Dheisheh camp to demolish the second storeys of their houses, situated near the Jerusalem-Hebron highway, in order to curb stone-throwing and petrol bomb attacks on Israeli traffic. (Jerusalem Post, 22 February 1990)

(ii) Impositions of curfews, sealing off or closing areas

230. On 2 December 1989, the city of Nablus was placed under a curfew while 2,000 Israeli soldiers carried out house-to-house searches. Ambulances were also prevented from movement because of the curfew. (Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

231. On 4 December, curfews were imposed in Dheisheh and Kalandia camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

232. On 6 December, the entire Gaza Strip was placed under curfew in advance of anticipated protests on the second anniversary of the uprising. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

233. On 7 December, the territories were described as relatively calm, with the entire Gaza Strip and the town of Nablus under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 December 1989)

234. Over the weekend of 8 and 9 December, curfews were imposed in Ramallah, Tarkumiya, Danaba, Anabta and Kadura and Jalazone, Dheisheh, Aida, Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps. Nablus and the entire Gaza Strip remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

235. On 13 December, Bani Naim and Bir Zeit remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

236. On 15 and 16 December, Nur Shams camp and Battir were placed under curfew. On 16 December, the entire region of Nablus and the town of Beit Sahour were declared closed military zones apparently to keep Israeli peace activists from visiting the two areas to express their solidarity with Palestinians there. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

237. On 27 December, the village of Beit Sahour was declared a closed military zone. (Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

238. On 29 and 30 December, following numerous stone-throwing incidents curfews were imposed in Tulkarm camp and the centre of Hebron. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

239. On 31 December, the entire Gaza Strip was placed under curfew to prevent demonstrations to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Fatah. The centres of Ramallah and Hebron and the Nur Shams and Tulkarm camps were also placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 January 1989; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

240. On 1 January 1990, curfews were imposed on the entire Gaza Strip and on Nablus, parts of Jenin, Ramallah and many refugee camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 January 1990)

241. On 2 January, curfews remained in force in parts of Ramallah and in Tulkarm camp. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 January 1990)

242. On 3 January, curfews remained in force in Kadura and in Tulkarm camp. (Ha'aretz, 4 January 1990)

243. On 7 January, a curfew was imposed on Anabta; curfews were lifted in Dheisheh, Wadi Mali and two small camps near Bethlehem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 January 1990)

244. On 8 January, Rafah was placed under curfew. The curfew in Anabta remained in force. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 January 1990)

245. On 10 January, Ein Arik, near Ramallah, was placed under curfew, and the curfew in Anabta continued. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 January 1990)

246. On 11 January, the village of Jaba had been sealed off by troops for 11 days, and only people with special authorizations could leave it. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 January 1990)

247. On 12 and 13 January, curfews were imposed in Abadiya, near Bethlehem, in Abud, northwest of Ramallah, and in one neighbourhood in Rafah. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 January 1990)

248. On 14 January, Tulkarm refugee camp was placed under curfew, and Anabta, Abud and Ein Arik remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 January 1990)

249. On 17 January, curfews were imposed in Husan, Jamain, Tulkarm camp, Faria and Bidu. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 January 1990)

250. On 19 and 20 January, curfews were imposed in Hebron, Yaba, Idna and several Gaza Strip areas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 January 1990)

251. On 21 January, curfews were imposed in El-Bireh, Dheisheh, Hussan, Bidu and Zawiya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 January 1990)

252. On 22 January, a curfew was imposed in Anabta. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 January 1990)

253. On 23 January, curfews were imposed in Anabta, Bidu, Zawiya and Habla. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 January 1990)

254. On 24 January, curfews remained in force in Zawiya and Bidu. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 January 1990)

255. On 26 and 27 January, curfews were imposed in Burin and Abu Dis. The curfews were lifted in Zawiya and Jaba. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 January 1990)

256. On 28 January, curfews were imposed in Eizariya and Surif, and the curfew in Abu Dis remained in force. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 January 1990)

257. On 29 January, curfews remained in force in Abu Dis, Eizariya and Ein Arik. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 January 1990)

258. On 30 January, Abu Dis and Eizariya remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 January 1990)

259. On 8 February, curfews were reported in Ein Yabrud (for the fourth day), Al-Kabiba, Beit A'nan (seventh day) and Tulkarm camp (second day). (Ha'aretz, 9 February 1990)

260. On 9 and 10 February, a curfew was imposed in Kabatya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 February 1990)

261. On 11 February, curfews remained in force in Ein Yabrud, Beit A'nan and the centre of Ramallah. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 February 1990)

262. On 13 February, curfews remained in force in Ein Yabrud and Kabatya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 February 1990)

263. On 14 February, Kabatya remained under curfew for the fifth day. (Ha'aretz, 15 February 1990)

264. On 20 February, the Tulkarm camp was placed under curfew and the town of Tulkarm was declared a closed military zone. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 February 1990)

265. On 21 February, Rafah camp was placed under curfew. Curfews also continued in Tulkarm camp, Kabatya and Bidu. (Ha'aretz, 22 February 1990)

266. On 22 February, curfews were imposed in Abu Dis, Kabatya, the centre of Ramallah, Tulkarm camp (third day), Rafah and several refugee camps. Nablus, Kalkilya, Bethlehem and Beit Sahour were declared closed military zones to prevent violent incidents on the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the PFLP. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 February 1990)

267. On 23 and 24 February, curfews remained in force in Rafah camp (fifth day), Bidu (5th day), Mas'ha and Sawahra a-Sharkiya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 February 1990)

268. On 25 February, curfews remained in force in Bidu (sixth day), al-Arub camp (fourth day), Sawahra a-Sharkiya (third day) and Kubeiba (second day). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 February 1990)

269. On 28 February, Hebron was placed under curfew. Curfews were in force in Rafah and the Nuseirat and Bureij camps in Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 March 1990)

270. On 2 and 3 March, Rafah camp remained under curfew for the fifth day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 March 1990)

271. On 4 March, the curfew on Rafah was lifted. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 March 1990)

272. On 11 March, the Tulkarm camp was placed under curfew following a strike and disturbances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 March 1990)

273. On 12 March, Akabat Jaber camp, near Jericho, was placed under curfew following clashes in which a resident was killed (see table). Tulkarm camp and Beit Furik village remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1990)

274. On 13 March, Tulkarm camp, Akabat Jaber camp, and Beit Furik remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, 14 March 1990)

275. On 16 and 17 March, curfews were imposed in Hizma, Nur Shams and Ein Beit ul-Ma. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 March 1990)

276. On 18 March, Anabta was placed under curfew. Beit Furik, Nur Shams and Akabat Jaber camps remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 March 1990)

277. On 20 March, curfews were imposed in Beit Lahiya, Rimal, Sheikh Radwan and Jabalia. Curfews remained in force in Beit Furik (eleventh day), Anabta (third day) and Nur Shams (fourth day). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 March 1990)

278. On 26 March, Beit Furik remained sealed off for the seventeenth day. (Ha'aretz, 27 March 1990)

279. On 28 March, the entire Gaza Strip was placed under curfew and the West Bank was declared a closed military zone in advance of Land Day, commemorated on 29 March 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 March 1990)

280. On 30 and 31 March, Aida, Dheisheh and Arroub refugee camps and the village of Bani Naim were placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 April 1990)

(iii) Impositions of economic sanctions

281. On 14 December 1989, the Israeli authorities reportedly summoned merchants and professionals in Jenin and threatened them with a Beit Sahour-style tax-collection campaign if the town did not pay the imposed taxes. (Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

282. On 25 December, it was reported that soldiers in Tulkarm had forced local residents to trample on, and otherwise damage fruits, vegetables and fish at a local market which was the site of disturbances during previous days. The damaged goods were then sent to the town's garbage dump. In another development, sources in the Gaza Strip claimed that identity cards had been confiscated from four elderly members of the Kuweidar and Abu Naim families in Nuseirat camp as a means of getting them to cut down fruit trees that had been used as cover for stone-throwing. Troops allegedly told residents that unless they uprooted the trees, along the Khan Yunis - Gaza road, they would have to pay for a tractor sent by the military authorities to uproot the trees. The IDF was investigating the matter. (Jerusalem Post, 25 December 1989)

283. On 25 December, Fathi Dweikat, aged 64, from Balata camp, was fined NIS 350 ($175) after nationalistic slogans were painted on his house. He was told by the civil administration that if he failed to pay the fine within 14 days he would go to gaol. This was reportedly the first time a new regulation was being implemented, holding house owners responsible for removing slogans from their houses. It was also reported that the IDF had uprooted 300 olive trees near Beit Imrin, in the Nablus region, after several stone-throwing incidents nearby. (Ha'aretz, 26 December 1989)

(c) Expulsions

Oral evidence

284. The Special Committee heard several statements on the practice of deportation and expulsion of Palestinians from the occupied territories. Many witnesses stressed the illegal nature of the deportation procedure. Reference was made to the fact that the intended deportees and their lawyers were deprived of the opportunity to see the charges brought against them. Mr. Taysir Nasrallah stated in this connection:

"... the confidential, secret file, that neither the lawyers nor the defendant can see, is something entirely hidden and neither the military consultative committee nor anyone else can obtain information from that file because the Israeli intelligence officers are always present during the court meetings and they are the ones who tell the Israeli prosecuting attorney what he is to say to the Court. Any question that may be asked during the court session or meeting is rejected on the grounds that it could affect confidential, secret security matters which were not open to discussion.

"The Israeli military committee presented a recommendation to the Israeli High Court of Justice that we were to be expelled. So we could either object and go as far as the High Court, or accept the decree and leave. So we decided to appear before the High Court, and we were there for approximately six months. Each meeting was conducted in the same manner and the confidential file was always invoked. The defendant had no right to see it, the lawyer had no right to see it, and my attorney, an Israeli Jewish attorney whose name was Feldman, tried to find out what was in the confidential file but he was never able to do so." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

285. Mr. Yussuf Odeh stated:

"... the intelligence services are the only ones empowered to select the accusations that are in the confidential files which are not open to the defendant or the attorneys, so that no one can properly defend oneself against those accusations of which one is not cognizant. As for the consultative committee, that body plays a rather ridiculous role because the political decision is taken by the Israeli Defence Ministry on the basis of the accusations contained in the confidential, secret file. So it has no real role to play." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

286. The harsh treatment received while in custody prior to deportation was referred to by a number of witnesses. Mr. Yussuf Odeh described the conditions in Jneid prison where he was kept until he was expelled:

"The conditions were rather difficult. We were kept in a single cell which was about 3 by 4 metres. There were 16 people within that area. We were let out to see the sun and breathe fresh air for two hours per day. We were prohibited from talking, speaking at all; we lacked many vital necessities in terms of food, health, and hygiene. There was no medical care nor was there any heating, and we had very thin blankets and covers. For a number of days we had to suffer from those extremely poor conditions." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

287. Another witness, Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh, a deported farmer, said:

"... during the expulsion period, we were in isolation. We did not see a single person. We were in total isolation. There was a small opening, or a window, of 15 sq. cms. That was the only opening to see the light and for long periods during the day it was shut by the soldier. The room did not exceed 5 by 4 metres and it contained 10 prisoners." (A/AC.145/RT.526)

288. Testimonies referring to the problem of expulsions and deportations may be found in documents A/AC.145/RT.525 (Mr. Taysir Nasrallah, Mr. Yussuf Odeh and Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh) and A/AC.145/RT.526 (Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh, Mr. Mursi Abu Aweila and Mr. Ayish Abu Sa'adeh).

Written information

289. On 1 January 1990, a report by the Palestine Human Rights Information Centre revealed that 208 Palestinians from the occupied territories had been forcibly expelled since May 1989, among them 127 children and 81 non-residents married to Palestinians. Some 57 children were left motherless as a result. The vast majority of expulsions involved women and had occurred in the Jerusalem-Ramallah area. The report added that the expulsions are executed in a brutal way: the woman is told she is being expelled and is given five minutes to gather her belongings and those of her children. She is then taken to the local military headquarters, asked to sign papers written in Hebrew which she most likely does not understand, forced to pay a high fine, and then taken directly to the bridge to Jordan where she must wait until she is able to cross in the morning. (Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

290. On 1 February, it was reported that Defence Minister Rabin had suspended moves to expel hundreds of Palestinians who had been living in the territories without valid permits. According to an authoritative defence source 251 people had been expelled in 1989, mostly Jordanian wives of West Bank residents. It was reported that during the period 1967-1987 some 140,000 requests had been filed by non-resident Palestinians who wanted to join their families in the territories, but only 9,000 were approved. According to a defence source the High Court of Justice upheld the expulsions and refusals to grant residency in every case brought before it. In one instance the court said that a visitor who married a resident must take into consideration the fact that the couple would not be allowed to live together. According to the same source Defence Minister Rabin's suspension order was designed to give the authorities time to rethink the policy and it did not mean there would be no more expulsions. In a related development, it was reported that the number of permits allowing Palestinian expatriates to reunite with their families in the territories dropped sharply in the two years of the uprising. In 1988, 610 people received such permits, in 1989, 829 people. Since 1967, the average number was 3,765 people per year. (Jerusalem Post, 1 and 2 February 1990; Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

291. On 20 and 21 February, it was reported that following the freeze on the deportation of non-resident Arabs from the West Bank, the Defence Ministry was considering measures to enable persons without West Bank resident status to stay in the area on humanitarian grounds. Defence sources denied reports that the new measures would involve a dramatic increase in family reunification permits or issuing half-year residence permits to thousands of illegal residents. It was reported that from April 1989 until January 1990, when it was decided to suspend the deportation policy, some 250 non-residents, mostly wives of Palestinians and their children, were deported from the West Bank. It was also reported that in the Gaza Strip a similar problem did not exist since the civil administration had been issuing temporary permits, over the past two years, to persons without valid

permits. Permits for family reunifications were also given in increasing numbers to Gaza Strip families. Several dozen families have recently been issued such permits. (Ha'aretz, 20 February 1990; Jerusalem Post, 21 February 1990)

292. On 2 March, it was reported that a Hebron resident, Dirar Abu Sneineh, maintained that he was forced to send his wife Hanan, aged 22, and child to Jordan after a civil administration officer ordered them out on grounds that the woman had overstayed her visitor's permit. On 6 March, it was reported that the head of the civil administration, Brigadier General Yeshayahu Erez, had issued an instruction to allow the woman's return. A spokesman for the civil administration denied that Abu Sneineh had been told, directly or indirectly, to send his wife and child away. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2-6 March 1990)

2. Measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms

(a) Freedom of movement

293. On 6 December 1989, Faisal Husseini, one of the leading Palestinian activists, was barred from entering the Gaza Strip and the West Bank for six months, on orders of the Southern and Central region commanders. According to military sources the new orders were issued after the two region commanders were presented with information about Husseini's activities in organizing public protests in the territories. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 December 1989; Al-Fajr, 11 January 1990)

294. On 1 January 1990, it was reported that the Israeli civil administration has implemented in recent months new travel regulations. Palestinian men under the age of 36 requesting a travel permit had to sign a document agreeing that they would not return to the territories for a period of at least three years. The exact time span is subject to negotiation according to the file the military authorities have on each person. It seems people who have served prison terms in the past are imposed longer periods. (Al-Fajr, 1 January 1990)

295. On 2 January, it was reported that Nablus businessman Said Kanaan and Shaher Sa'ed, head of the General Federation of Trade Unions in the West Bank, had been barred from travelling to Egypt to attend a conference of labour unions. (Jerusalem Post, 2 January 1990)

296. On 7 January, it was reported that Faisal Husseini and several Palestinian activists had been barred from travelling abroad. Husseini was forbidden from travelling abroad for three months, "since there is a basis for suspicion that his departure from Israel could harm state security". The other activists were Bir Zeit university professor Sari Nusseibeh, Zahira Kamel, director of the Federation of Women's Committees, and four East Jerusalem unionists: Mahmud Dweik, Adnan Natshe, Sabri Safadi and Salah Abu Kteish. The four unionists were forbidden from travelling for one month. According to a security source the reason for the bans was information that all the activists intended to participate in a Palestinian cultural event in Cairo. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 January 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 January 1990)

297. On 14 January, it was reported that the IDF had stopped all vehicles from entering or leaving the village of Bala for 10 days, apparently after the IDF learned of plans for massive disturbances. The measure affected several elderly and sick people who had to be carried by family members to the main road in order to reach a hospital. Another village, Jaba', near Jenin, has been closed off since 20 December 1989. (Jerusalem Post, 14 January 1990)

298. On 24 January, the Israeli authorities prohibited the mayor of Beit Sahour, Hanna Al Atrash, from travelling to Argentina in February to participate in a United Nations conference on the Palestinian cause. (Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

299. On 8 February, it was reported that West Bank residents alleged that the civil administration was denying them permits to go abroad on grounds that their relatives owed money to the tax department. In one case, Issa Kumsiya of Beit Sahour was refused a permit to go abroad since his brother owed money to the civil administration. He took the case to a lawyer, and it was confirmed to him that the Governor of Bethlehem had indeed issued orders not to issued permits to people whose family relatives failed to pay taxes. (Ha'aretz, 8 February 1990)

(b) Freedom of religion

300. In a communication transmitted on 9 March 1990 by Reverend Bob Brashares, reference was made to a series of serious incidents committed by the Israeli army in the West Bank in which heads and clergy members of various Christian denominations were either ill-treated or threatened by Israeli soldiers while they were fulfilling their duties. One of those incidents which occurred on 11 February 1990 was reported as follows by Father Louis Favero:

> "At 10.15 a.m., two Israeli soldiers invaded the parish church fully armed trying to arrest some girls whom they accused of throwing stones at them. One of the soldiers cocked his machine gun as if ready to fire. The congregation screamed 'army, army!'. I proceeded toward the altar and shouted at the soldiers: 'Get out! Get out! It is forbidden to enter holy places.' After a fierce argument I succeeded in driving the two soldiers out. Then, one of the soldiers pointed his gun at me and said 'I am going to kill you.' The other soldier hurriedly ran towards his colleague and stopped him. The soldiers stayed outside the church at the main gate by the main street. After the mass was over and the congregation was leaving, the soldiers stopped the people and collected their identity cards and made them wait until twelve noon, even though the Mass had ended at 11 a.m."

301. Reverend Samuel Fanous also reported the following:

> "On 28 February 1990, at 10 a.m., 15 of the men in my neighbourhood were rounded up by soldiers. The latter took their identity cards and ordered them to paint over with white paint the black paint which had earlier been used to cover the graffiti on the walls of the neighbourhood. After the men had painted the walls for two hours, the soldiers still refused to return to them their identity cards. One of the 15 men was Yusef al-Far. He is my neighbour and one of the members of the nearby Orthodox Church. On his way home from

their church service, he came by with his wife and children to my house and appealed for help in retrieving his identity card from the soldiers. His wife and children were crying, and I was deeply moved by their plight.

"Wearing our priestly cassocks, Father George Makhlouf of the Orthodox Church and I went to the commander of the soldiers. I asked him in Hebrew to return to my neighbour his identity card. He shouted at me and insisted on taking my own identity card. At this point, I asked him his name, and he refused to give it to me. Shortly afterwards, someone brought my identity card. The soldier snatched it from my hand, and then he became very sarcastic. He said he would give me my identity card only if I painted my own church's walls. 'I can make you very small', he added. I said, 'All of us humans are small and only God is big. You should know that because you have a yamulka on your head, or you are wearing it in vain'. Angrily, he replied, 'I can kill you now' and ordered one of his soldiers to fetch tear-gas. When he noticed some TV crew at a distance, he said 'Look, you can make a good story out of this, we have TV here.' By then, he began to leave."

302. On 29 December 1989, settlers from Hebron evicted Muslim worshippers from the Patriarchs' Cave and conducted Jewish prayers at the site where the Muslim prayers were usually held. This followed an incident in which a Muslim youth attacked a Jewish worshipper and an army officer. (Jerusalem Post, 31 December 1989)

303. On 31 January 1990, the Supreme Muslim Council charged that a fire which damaged a mosque in Burin, near Nablus, a few days earlier, was a clear-cut case of arson. Villagers claimed that settlers from the nearby settlement of Yitzhar had spilled inflammable liquid inside the mosque, destroying about 200 Korans and other religious books. But an investigation by the civil administration, police and fire department personnel concluded that there was no break-in, nor was any flammable material thrown into the mosque from the outside. (Jerusalem Post, 1 February 1990)

304. On 6 February, in Janiya village, near Jenin, a settler whose car had been stoned opened fire at an empty mosque. (Ha'aretz, 7 February 1990)

305. On 5 March, residents of Kifl Harith charged that settlers who visited Joshua's Tomb in the village vandalized an adjacent Muslim shrine after they were attacked by stone-throwers. The settlers allegedly tore Koran volumes and cloth curtains bearing Koran verses. (Jerusalem Post, 6 March 1990)

(c) Freedom of expression

306. On 5 February, a Gaza journalist, Taher Sharata, employed by the NBC television network alleged that he had been severely beaten by troops after he filmed an incident in which troops arrested three youths on suspicion of stone-throwing. The complaint was under investigation. (Ha'aretz, 6 February 1990)

307. On 7 March, it was reported that, according to a survey conducted by the Betzelem human rights organization concerning two Palestinian newspapers published in East Jerusalem, Al-Sha'b and Al-Bayadir al-Siyasi censorship had banned, fully

or partially, over one third of all material submitted to it by the two newspapers. In dozens of cases the censorship banned articles that had been translated from the Hebrew press in Israel. The banned material included political information, declarations by Israeli politicians, information regarding reports by human rights bodies, and items that had been approved for other East Jerusalem newspapers. The survey was carried out in January 1990. During that period Al-Sha'b submitted 357 items (news, articles, photographs etc.), of which 242 were approved by the censorship. Al-Bayadir al-Siyasi submitted 264 items, of which 151 were approved. (Ha'aretz, 7 March 1990)

308. On 29 March, it was reported that the Palestine Press Service in East Jerusalem, owned by journalists Ibrahim Kara'in and Raymonda Tawil, which had been closed by the authorities for two years, had been allowed to reopen and resume its operations. (Jerusalem Post, 29 March 1990)

(d) Freedom of education

Oral evidence

309. A number of witnesses appearing before the Special Committee mentioned various restrictions curtailing the right to freedom of education.

310. Concern was expressed regarding the prolonged closure of educational institutions. Mr. Taysir Nasrallah stated in that connection:

> "Universities have been shut down, educational institutions have been closed. As for statistics alone for such closures, as I have said, I have been in the university since 1980. From 1980 up to 1987, before intifadah, my university, where I myself was a student, according to official statistics, was closed for 602 days on the basis of official military decrees. In other words, two entire years of study. That university was closed 15 times, 602 days in total. Since the beginning of intifadah up till this time - two years and a few months in other words - the university has simply been shut, closed. That university has been closed for four years in accordance with an official military decree - aside from the days when there were barricades around the university which prevented teachers, instructors and students from entering because of military blockades, barricades. So this had made it impossible for me as a student to continue my studies." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

311. Mr. Yussuf Odeh also referred to this problem in the course of his testimony:

> "The reason for closing the schools and universities in the occupied territories is to keep Palestinians in a state of total ignorance. Because Palestinians, if they are given cultural and scientific capabilities, will be very dangerous, and as our combat is a combat of a civilization we, the Palestinians, have to be isolated. That's the idea underlining the closing of schools and universities which began in 1979 and continued up to 1986 and 1987. As an example, the days during which the Al-Najah university was closed exceed a period of two years - for 665 days the university was closed. There is a Zionist conspiracy to keep Palestinians in a state of ignorance, so that

they must seek to earn their living in other ways, so that they do not preoccupy themselves too much with cultural concerns. The universities were also a forum for the Palestinian culture and the Palestinian revolution, and that was another reason for closing them: to keep the Palestinians in the dark in regard to anything relating to the Palestinian cause." (A/AC.145/RT.525)

312. Some testimonies also outlined the modifications brought by the Israeli authorities to the school curricula in accordance with their own views:

"... in our schools the curriculum and programmes are imposed on us, and these programmes are in total contradiction with our original culture. They are imposed on us by the occupying authorities." (Mr. Mursi Abu Aweila, A/AC.145/RT.526)

"The [teaching] programmes have never changed in 50 years and are not at all in line with the present realities. They have nothing at all to do with Palestine and neighbouring Arab countries, and if a teacher teaches children the history and geography of their country, Palestine, either he will be put in gaol or else removed from teaching." (Mr. Ayish Abu Sa'adeh, A/AC.145/RT.526)

313. Accounts on the restriction on freedom of education may be found in documents A/AC.145/RT.525 (Mr. Taysif Nasrallah, Mr. Yussuf Odeh) and A/AC.145/RT.526 (Mr. Mursi Abu Aweila, Mr. Aysih Abu Sa'adeh).

Written information

314. On 10 December 1989, the Israeli authorities renewed the closure order affecting 14 higher education institutions throughout the occupied territories until 28 February 1990. Those institutions have been officially closed since 2 February 1988. (Al-Fajr, 18 December 1989)

315. On 29 December, it was reported that the civil administration in the Gaza Strip had recently summoned teachers of the Islamic college, which had been closed for two years by order of the Defence Minister, and warned them not to give lessons in the form of an "open university". It was revealed that despite the closure order some 300 students continued to receive lessons in the teachers' homes, 70 students managed to finish their studies thanks to such lessons. (Ha'aretz, 29 December 1989)

316. On 16 January 1990, the civil administration in the Gaza Strip ordered closed six schools, four days after they reopened, due to disturbances. Two more Gaza schools were to be closed the next day. (Ha'aretz, 17 January 1990)

317. On 18 January, five more Gaza schools were ordered closed following disturbances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 January 1990)

318. On 23 January, two Bethlehem schools were ordered closed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 January 1990)

319. On 29 January, the IDF closed two schools in Jenin and another in the nearby village of Tubas allegedly because students threw stones at army patrols. (Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

320. On 31 January, in the Gaza Strip, the Israeli authorities ordered seven schools closed until further notice. (Al-Fajr, 5 February 1990)

321. On 26 February, it was reported that 16 community and vocational colleges in the West Bank, with an enrolment of about 5,000 students, were to be reopened shortly after two years of closure. According to Ministry of Defence sources the decision to reopen the colleges was part of an attempt to normalize conditions in the West Bank. On 27 February, it was reported that Palestinian students were planning a unilateral resumption of classes at closed West Bank universities. Dr. Naim Abu Humos of the Council of Higher Education told reporters that he hoped the authorities would not block the reopening of the universities by students. But the same day, the IDF extended the closure of all seven West Bank universities for three months. The announcement of the extension was followed by protest marches by students. In Ramallah hundreds of students occupied the local offices of the education department for two hours. On 28 February, a general strike was observed in the territories in protest over the extension of the universities' closure. The head of the civil administration informed the principals of three colleges of the decision to reopen their colleges. The colleges are al-Aroub, in Hebron, the UNRWA teachers' training college in Ramallah and the Islamic college in Abu Dis. The three colleges would be reopened in the coming days. On the other hand two UNRWA schools in the Jenin camp, with some 1,000 pupils, were ordered closed until further notice due to the pupils' involvement in violent disturbances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26, 27 and 28 February 1990; Ha'aretz, 1 March 1990)

322. On 2 March, it was reported that the civil administration had notified three West Bank colleges that they could resume classes. The colleges concerned were the teachers' training college at Al-Arub, north of Hebron; the Teachers' Training College in Ramallah, run by UNRWA, and the Islamic College in Abu Dis. The colleges and all West Bank universities had been closed since January 1988. (Jerusalem Post, 2 March 1990)

323. On 6 March, three Nablus schools were ordered closed following stone-throwing. (Jerusalem Post, 7 March 1990)

324. On 12 March, two schools, in Kalkilya and Yabad, were ordered closed after pupils participated in stone-throwing. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 March 1990)

325. On 13 March, a school in Zeitun area, Gaza, was ordered closed following clashes. (Ha'aretz, 14 March 1990)

326. On 22 March, four schools were ordered closed in Kalkilya following disturbances, and two others in Bethlehem and Beit Sahour. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 March 1990)

327. On 25 March, two schools, Haj Mazuz el Masri and Kadri Tukan, were ordered closed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 March 1990)

3. Information on settlers' activities affecting the civilian population

328. On 6 December 1989, hundreds of settlers from the Katif bloc in southern Gaza Strip protested the return of five families from the Canada refugee camp, in Sinai, returned to the Gaza Strip to be reunited with their relatives. A group of 25 settlers reportedly entered the Tel Sultan camp to damage infrastructure laid down for receiving the refugees, but the group escaped when IDF troops arrived. Settlers also set up a "provisional settlement" opposite the site of Tel Sultan, reportedly with IDF approval. On 17 December, settlers again entered the site and damaged the foundations of two buildings, including foundations laid down the previous week by Jasser Abd el-Hamid. Settlers reportedly knocked down walls and damaged electric installations. They also destroyed a cement mixer and transformers and smashed bulbs. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7, 19 December 1989)

329. On 17 December, one girl was injured and six other Palestinians left unconscious when an Israeli settler attacked a Palestinian store in Jerusalem with a phosphoric bomb. The 10-year-old girl, Saida Abu Assad suffered severe leg injuries and burns to the face. The Israeli assailant is suspected to be a student of neighbouring Shuvu Banim Jewish school. (Al-Fajr, 25 December 1989)

330. On 26 January 1990, some 40 members of a group calling itself "Eitan" occupied a site of an ancient synagogue in Jericho and refused to vacate the place. Several Knesset members were reportedly acting to prevent the settlers' evacuation. The IDF was reportedly opposed to the group settling in the area. (Ha'aretz, 28 January 1990).

331. On 31 January, two Nablus doctors, Hashem Sha'aban and Khairallah Mansour, claimed that they were threatened by armed settlers near Jalazone camp and had their car window smashed. The doctors said that while they were driving to the Ramallah hospital, a settler stopped them and ordered them to remove a flag hanging on an electricity pole. When they refused the settler loaded his gun and his wife smashed the car window with a rock. (Jerusalem Post, 1 February 1990).

332. On 11 February, it was reported that settlers from the Giv'on settlement had attacked, on several occasions over the past week, the house of Sabri Grayeb from the village of Beit Ijza, north of Jerusalem. They allegedly smashed window panes and opened fire. Since the settlement was established in 1979, there had been a land dispute between the settlers and Grayeb who owns 104 dunams of land bordering on the settlement. The settlers have been trying to lay down a water pipeline in Grayeb's lands despite a court injunction ruling that works could only be carried out inside Giv'on's fences. The Grayeb family had to leave their home for fear of attacks by the settlers. (Ha'aretz, 11 February 1990)

333. On 22 March, 120 olive trees belonging to villagers in Yatta, near Hebron, were cut down, allegedly by settlers from neighbouring Beit Yatir. The trees were planted in a plot of 300 dunams adjacent to the settlement which had been declared state-owned at a first stage. But the landowners, Khalil and Muhammad Abu-Kabita, had lodged an appeal and on 27 December 1989 the appeal was accepted and the plot was declared to belong to the landowners. The damage caused by the uprooting was estimated at NIS 300,000 ($150,000). The landowners filed complaints with the Hebron police and the military government. (Ha'aretz, 23 March 1990)

D. Treatment of detainees

Oral evidence

334. In the course of its hearings the Special Committee heard evidence on the harsh conditions of detention in the occupied territories. The psychological and physical ill-treatment of prisoners was denounced in the testimonies. It was pointed out that conditions were usually the worst during the investigation period. References were made to various forms of physical torture and violence, psychological pressure, isolation in solitary confinement, the overcrowding of cells, the lack of sanitary facilities and adequate food, clothing and health services, the denial of the right to receive visits or of access to lawyers, the reprisals incurred in case of complaints brought by detainees to the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Mention was made of the specific problem of detained children. It was also pointed out that the harsh conditions of detention often gave rise to hunger strikes aimed at the amelioration of the treatment of prisoners.

335. The following are a few relevant excerpts from such testimonies:

> "I suffered during the periods of interrogation within the prison itself. There, there were of course consequences, there was a sequel: marks, bruises from beatings, from being suspended by the wrists, and the fact we had to remain standing for very long periods. I have no visible scars now but I know many people who suffer from chronic illnesses resulting from the torture and beatings which they underwent." (Mr. Yussuf Odeh, A/AC.145/RT.525)

> "We wore prison uniform, prison clothes, and we had our hands behind our backs. We had to look downwards and we didn't dare to speak to our neighbours when taking exercise in the yard. Even indoors we would be sitting on the floor. It was forbidden for the prisoners even to speak to the wardens or the guards without saying, Sir, or Mr. So-and-so. For example, I would have to say, Sir, I am Muhammad, sir, and I had to repeat sir after every phrase. The Palestinian combatants living in those circumstances tried to keep their dignity in the prison, and all those methods were adopted in order to demoralize us. For example, there were strikes in prisons: one of the best known to me was the hunger strike in Ashkelon in 1976 because I was one of the few who managed to survive that strike." (Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh, A/AC.145/RT.525)

> "I'm not talking only about the physical violence: there were the insults, the exhaustion, the lack of sleep, threats, fright, fear. All these things affected me psychologically and physically. I feel that it was the most difficult period in my life. For the first few days of this detention I was left outside with my head covered with a stinking bag, what we call a shabah'a in Arabic, and this was from 28 February 1984 - it was on my birthday - and lasted until 27 April 1984.
>
> ...

"When I was introduced into the interrogation room a bag was put on my head, which was of an extremely bad smell, insupportable smell, and my hands were tied behind me: I remained there four days, and the only moment of respite was in the toilet. The intelligence officer took me to his office and I remember it was very cold at the time. He took me to his office and he asked me to undress, and I remained in my underwear and, with my hands tied to the chair, he asked me to sit on the floor. He started throwing charges in my face, and I said I was not guilty of all of those charges. Yes, I am a patriot, I love my people, and I have my hopes for my people. However, all I do is hold an opinion against violence, against aggression; and I rejected all the charges, denied all the charges. Then he put me under the water tap, high-pressure water tap, for two hours. I was partially naked, as I said, and then I was taken to another room with central heating at a high temperature. It was extremely difficult, from cold to heat, in a situation prepared in advance for interrogation, and after the first three days I was taken to a very small room, about one square meter, where I was supposed to rest a bit, and after that the interrogation carried on in the same manner.

"I remember, in one of the interrogation sessions, the interrogators came to see what was happening with me and I saw the surprise in their eyes because I was young, and they were surprised at the method of interrogation applied to me: this was applied to older people, adults. They were surprised. Of course I was frightened. This detention lasted for 42 days, under interrogation. When they failed to get anything from me, they left me in order to try and get their way through their collaborators. This was the most difficult period in my life, qualitatively speaking." (Mr. Mursi Abu Aweila, A/AC.145/RT.526)

"... I was subjected to beating on my head, and it was split open, and I was bleeding heavily. No doctor looked at me, nobody cared, and then I was suspended from a metallic door for a long period, the tips of my toes touching the floor, and I remained there for a long time. They put three cloth bags on my head, poured water on them to soak them, to prevent me from breathing, and then they tied those bags behind my head and I nearly lost consciousness. I was unable to breathe, I saw nothing, and whenever any of them passed by they kicked me or beat me with a stick, at a whim, until I lost all my energy. And then they started talking to me, trying to convince me that I should admit my guilt and they said, 'If you do not admit now, we are going to bring your sister or your brother or your father and we shall torture them, we shall demolish your house ...', and such similar fascist practices."
(Mr. Ayish Abu Sa'adeh, A/AC.145/RT.526)

336. Accounts of the treatment of detainees may be found in documents A/AC.145/RT.525 (Mr. Taysir Nasrallah, Mr. Yussuf Odeh, Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh) and A/AC.145/RT.526 (Mr. Muhammad Saadi A-Maduh, Mr. Mursi Abu Aweila, Mr. Ayish Abu Sa'adeh).

Written information

337. On 1 December 1989, it was reported that 25 Beit Sahour merchants gaoled for refusing to pay taxes were being held in primitive conditions in a shed previously used as a garage at an IDF base at Anatot, north-east of Jerusalem. According to their lawyer the detainees were crammed into the shed and were exposed to cold, wind and rain. Military sources reacted to the allegation by saying that conditions at Anatot were under the supervision of the military authorities and the Red Cross, and that detainees were held there for periods lasting no more than a month. Family visits were not allowed since the facility was inside a military base, but lawyers entered the facility regularly. (Jerusalem Post, 1 December 1989)

338. On 5 December, it was reported that Jamal Abd al-Ati Abu Sharakh, aged 23, was found hanged in his cell in the central prison of Gaza. He had been arrested on 13 October 1989 after he tried to run over an IDF officer and a security man. (Jerusalem Post, 5 December 1989)

339. On 21 December, it was reported that a special police team was investigating the death on 19 December 1989 of Khaled Kamal al Sheikh Ali, aged 27, in the interrogation section of Gaza prison. The Gaza military commander told the family that Ali had died of a heart attack. Ali's father, aged 63, had been arrested at the same time but was later released. He claimed that his son had been beaten in front of him. On 25 December, two pathologists who performed an autopsy on Ali said that he died of internal stomach bleeding caused by a blow, possibly a fist. The pathologists were Dr. Yehuda Hiss, the head of the Abu Kabir institute for forensic medicine in Tel Aviv and Dr. Michael Baden from New York, who was invited by the Al-Haqq organization to take part in the autopsy. The police said they would give the report to the state prosecutor for further investigation. On 9 January 1990, it was reported that the special investigating team recommended that the two GSS interrogators who were involved in the incident be put on trial. The two were suspended from duty following the death. Sheikh Ali's post-mortem clearly showed that he had been severely beaten in the stomach during his interrogation, resulting in haemorrhage and death. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 December 1989; Jerusalem Post, 26 December 1989; Ha'aretz, 9 January 1990)

340. On 25 December, the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) filed a petition with the High Court of Justice regarding conditions in the detention facility at Anatot, north of Jerusalem, which were described as unbearable. On 26 January 1990, it was reported that the IDF had decided to close the Anatot detention facility. According to the ACRI petition inmates in Anatot were held in a shed exposed to the elements and to extreme cold. In response to the petition, the IDF announced that the facility would be closed on 10 February 1990 and that a new facility would be built in its place. (Ha'aretz, 26 December 1989; Jerusalem Post, 26 January 1990)

341. On 28 December, it was reported that, according to the Association for Imprisoned Minors, one month after three High Court judges called for an immediate improvement in the "intolerable" conditions in which Arab minors were held in the police lock-up in Jerusalem, nothing had been done to alleviate the situation. The worst problem was overcrowding. In one cell alone which was meant for 12 inmates,

35 youths were crowded. It was also alleged that beating had become a norm in the facility. One boy, aged 13 and a half, was allegedly kept for three days in solitary confinement and was beaten during successive interrogations. A police spokesman said that the problem was being given "top priority", but gave no details as to which measures were being taken to alleviate the situation. (Jerusalem Post, 28 December 1989)

342. On 18 January 1990, it was reported that a new IDF detention facility opened in Gaza a month earlier had been closed on 17 January 1990. The facility, known as Ansar 5, was opened in the centre of Gaza following the recent wave of arrests. It was decided to close it after it appeared that there was enough room in the Beach facility, in Ketziot gaol and in the detention place at the Gaza police station. A new ward for 1,200 inmates was to be opened in Ketziot shortly. (Ha'aretz, 18 January 1990)

343. On 30 January, several inmates in the Ketziot detention facility went on hunger strike, in sympathy with an inmate placed in a small cell after killing another inmate for alleged collaboration. It was also reported that the security prisoners held in all the gaols in Israel were refusing family visits following a new rule by the Prisons Service prohibiting smoking cigarettes during family visits. A spokeswoman for the Prisons Service explained the new rule was a security measure and a measure to prevent smuggling of objects into the prisons inside cigarette boxes brought by the visitors. She said inmates could buy cigarettes in the prison canteens. (Ha'aretz, 31 January 1990)

344. On 16 February, it was reported that a body called the Public Committee against Torture in Israel alleged that Ismail al-Jul, aged 22, from East Jerusalem, who was arrested on 16 December 1989, was tortured and threatened during his interrogation at the police. Following his torture he confessed to three charges, including the killing of an alleged collaborator, Khalil Karain. He also gave the names of his brother and cousin as accomplices and participated in a filmed reconstruction of the killing and other offences. The brother and cousin were also interrogated under torture. The brother, Ali al-Jul had to be hospitalized on 28 December 1989 after being beaten on the head. After the detention of the three suspects was extended several times, Ismail and Ali al-Jul were released the previous week as the police was now holding a man believed to be the real culprit. The new Public Committee was set up in order to combat the violent interrogation methods used by the police, the General Security Services and the Investigating Military Police. A spokesman for the Jerusalem police said that if a complaint was lodged the police would examine it thoroughly. (Ha'aretz, 16 February 1990)

345. On 26 February, Knesset Interior Committee members visited the Russian compound lock-up in Jerusalem, and expressed "dismay at the shocking conditions" there. They saw 40 Arab juveniles crammed into a cell built for 12 detainees; it was windowless, 13 by 7 metres, and most of the inmates had to sleep on the floor. On days when crowding was particularly excessive juvenile detainees were placed together with adult women prisoners. Police officals said that the crowding was largely due to the sharp increase in Arab juvenile detainees suspected of offences related to the uprising. Social workers visit the detainees, aged 12 to 17, every morning and conduct educational activities. The juveniles could receive visitors once a week for 30 minutes. (Jerusalem Post, 27 February 1990)

346. On 18 March, it was reported that an incident, involving detainees' families, occurred several days earlier at the Gaza Beach detention centre (also known as Ansar 2). It was reported that troops used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of relatives who wanted to enter into the facility. Following the incident all visits to detainees were stopped. (Ha'aretz, 18 March 1990)

E. Annexation and settlement

347. On 25 January 1990, it was reported that 2 per cent of all the new immigrants arriving in Israel in the past five years went to settle in the territories. Some 92,000 immigrants arrived in Israel in the years 1984 to 1988. Only 2,000 of them settled in the territories: 360 in Maaleh-Adumim, 300 in Kiryat-Arba, 180 in Ariel, 152 in Karney Shomron, 147 in Efrata, and less than 100 in Givat-Ze'ev, Kedumim, Alon Shevut, Shilo, Kfar Adumim, Tekoa and Eilon-Moreh. (Ha'aretz, 25 January 1990)

348. On 1 February, it was reported that a new settlement called Dugit would be established in the Gaza Strip by 1 March 1990. By the end of April 1990, 15 families would live there in provisional housing (caravans). According to Ministry of Defence sources the plan had been approved by the ministerial committee on settlement affairs. (Ha'aretz, 1 February 1990)

349. On 20 February, it was reported that 52 families of immigrants from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had recently arrived in Ariel. Some of them have already bought flats, with the assistance of the Ministry of Housing and the local council. Another 34 immigrant families arrived from South Africa. Two hundred fifty housing units are at present under construction in Ariel - all of them already sold - and plans for the construction of another 800 units were recently approved. Seventy families of immigrants from the Soviet Union were to settle shortly in Maaleh Adrernim, where 20 such families have settled over the past two years. (Ha'aretz, 20 February 1990)

350. On 2 March, it was reported that a group of 55 immigrants - Indians from Peru who had converted to Judaism - had arrived in Israel and were to settle in the Eilon-Moreh settlement. (Ha'aretz, 2 March 1990)

351. On 13 March, Housing Minister David Levy participated in the corner-stone laying ceremony of a new suburb in East Jerusalem, called "Pisgat-Zeev (east)"; 3,500 housing units would be built there in the budget year 1990, and another 2,500 units in the following year. The suburb is located north of Jerusalem, between Neve Yaacov and the French Hill, in the area that was annexed to Israel in 1967. (Ha'aretz, 12-14 March 1990)

F. Information concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan

352. On 5 December 1989, seven residents of Bukata were arrested on suspicion of painting anti-Israel slogans, raising Syrian flags and distributing leaflets calling to strike on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the uprising. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 December 1989)

353. On 14 December 1989, riot police used tear-gas to disperse stone-throwing youths during demonstrations in Majdal Shams to mark the eighth anniversary of the annexation of the region. Eleven demonstrators were arrested. Residents accused the police of provoking the violence by drafting a large force into the area, particularly in Majdal Shams. A villager alleged that police had broken into houses and used batons to beat suspects. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 December 1989)

354. On 14 February 1990, it was reported that security forces had arrested two groups of Golan inhabitants suspected of planning the kidnapping of a soldier and petrol bomb attacks on IDF troops. The seven suspects, some teenagers, were residents of Majdal Shams and Bukata. On 14 February, a general strike was observed in the Golan to commemorate eight years since the forced acceptance of Israeli identification cards. The strike passed off without incident. (Ha'aretz, 15 February 1990; Jerusalem Post, 14 February 1990)